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VOL. XXIII NO. 68 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Round Up Of Ex-Princes, Barons And Counts

Soviet Reaction To Hitler Proclamation

"PEACE OF WORLD AT STAKE"

Flandin Tells France Can't Accept Reich Thesis

(SPECIAL CABLE)

RIGA, March 20.

The atmosphere of panic caused by Germany's rearmament is believed to be the underlying cause of the arrest of nearly 1,100 ex-aristocrats in Leningrad. The arrested persons include 42-exPrinces, 33 Counts, 75 Barons, 660 ex-Generals and other Czarist officers.

Many of these are charged with espionage on behalf of foreign powers.

PEACE AT STAKE

PARIS: "The German proclamation corresponds to the conception which, if accepted in the world, would mean the destruction of the work of peace founded by the League," declared M. Flandin before a crowded Senate this afternoon.

He added that France could not accept the Reich's thesis or its justification. France is bringing Germany's grave act before the League in virtue of Article Eleven.

He concluded: "Peace of the world is again at stake."

M. Flandin declared that it was not true that France had not fulfilled the disarmament undertakings. She had reduced effectives by fifty per cent., her period of military service from three years to one, her fleet from 768 thousand tons to 550 thousand and similarly the Air Force. If she had not disarmed more, it was solely on account of the re-armament which had been proceeding across the Rhine. It was not true that the Reich executed her Treaty obligations. The Reich referred to the official destruction of war material, but forgot the new clandestine constructions, which was real rearmament behind the official disarmament. M. Flandin then recalled the long list of occasions on which France gradually abandoned her claims to reparations. He added that it could be asked how a great people like that of Germany under such a travesty of history would ever prove their sincere desire for collaboration.—Reuter.

United Front.

ROME: Is is stated that the Government is very anxious that there should be a combined front in the face of the serious situation created by the German action. There is little optimism about the outcome of the British Minister's visit to Berlin.

Paris Protest

PARIS: The Note presented to Germany protests against the violation of the Franco-British declaration of February 3 which Berlin accepted as the basis of discussion and of the law of nations in which respect of international undertakings is the essential principle. It affirms that France, in the coming negotiations, cannot take account of unilateral decisions.

French Appeal

French appeal to the League against Germany's decision cannot be considered for at least eight days in order to enable the arrangements permitting the attendance of the Turkish and Soviet Foreign Ministers.

Germany's return to the League is regarded as having become remoter.

The suggestion is made in some quarters that the mandated German Colonies might be definitely handed over to the mandatories.

No Surprise

BERLIN:—France's decision to appeal to the League has caused no surprise. The official spokesman considers that the decision will complicate the situation.

U. S. Attitude

WASHINGTON:—Reticence is observed by President Roosevelt about the likelihood of sending a note to Germany regarding the violation of the Peace Treaty. An American observer is not likely to be sent to the Anglo-French-Italian meeting at Paris on Saturday.

MINISTERS TO MEET AT PARIS AND WARSAW

(Special Cable)

PARIS, March 20.

The British, French and Italian representatives will meet twice with regard to Germany, namely, once at Paris on 23rd and subsequently after Sir John Simon's and Capt. Eden's return from Berlin and Moscow at Warsaw.

EDEN FOR PARIS

LONDON, March 20.

Capt. Anthony Eden will represent Britain in Saturday's meeting at Paris.

A Rome message says that Sgr. Suvitch will be the Italian delegate.—Reuter's Special.

NO SIGNS OF PANIC

(Special Cable)

BRUSSELS, March 20.

There are no signs of financial panic here to-day. Rumours of immediate devaluation and moratorium are killed as promptly as they appear. The National Bank is stated to have had a heavy withdrawal of funds which occurred in some localities owing to last week's scare. It has ceased since the exchange control was enforced. There have been no more withdrawals of gold and the demand for foreign exchange has lessened. The Bourse opened strong, but weakened towards the close owing to unconfirmed rumours regarding the political situation and the end of account to-morrow.

NAZIS RESENT PROTEST AGAINST PARTY PRESS

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, March 20.

The Secret police have arrested Doctor Schaefer, Chief Editor, "Koelnische Zeitung", one of Germany's most important newspapers. It is understood that the arrest is connected with the article concerning newspaper canvassing for subscribers. It is probable that the paper had protested against the methods employed by the party press in this respect.

Drive for dry "Holi". Harijan youths giving street-corner lectures to purge "Holi" of its usual ribaldry and drinking habit associated with it.

Hoare On Question Of Paramountcy

Crown's Representatives Must Have Ultimate Discretion, He Says

LONDON, March 20.

During the debate on the Marquess of Hartington's adjournment motion Sir Samuel Hoare, in the course of a 40 minute speech, dealt at length with the questions of States' Accession and Paramountcy.

Accession Question

He said that regarding accession, his advisers had been in close consultation with the local legal advisers of the States and, while the latter were naturally unable in any way to bind the Princes, the views of both the parties were discussed in detail.

The discussions had not revealed any differences which appeared to be incapable of adjustment.

Crown And Paramountcy

Sir Samuel Hoare said that the question of Paramountcy was one for consideration in India. It was to a great extent distinct from the consideration of the Federal Constitution. The British Government stood on the principle that the Crown's representatives must retain an ultimate discretion.

For Discussion In India

They recognised that there were matters which, by further discussion in India, could be adjusted while, in any way, through the Federation, the States would exchange the control of Paramountcy for a due share of constitutional control over a wide field of subjects.

Three Conclusions

Sir Samuel Hoare drew three conclusions from these considerations. Firstly that the Bill, far from worsening the Princes' position regarding Paramountcy, would improve it.

No Reason For Delay

Secondly that a greater part of the Bill was not concerned with Paramountcy and, therefore, must be decided on other considerations. The introduction of Paramountcy into the controversy ought in no way complicate or delay proceeding with the Bill.

Matter For All States

Thirdly, that Paramountcy must be dealt with in the normal way in India. It affected all the Princes, whether they federated or not, and whether the Bill was passed or not.

Sir Samuel Hoare concluded with an earnest appeal to the House not to take advantage of these difficulties and not to exploit the differences in order to absolve itself of its responsibilities in India.

Full debates to-day on the White Paper on the States' views and also on the position of the police were forecasted by the Chairman on the resumption of the consideration of the India Bill in the House of Commons. He understood that certain members wished to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the White Paper and also that the members desired widest possible discussion of clauses 57, 57 and 59. The Chairman indicated that this course would be adopted and hoped that the House would complete clause 98 on March 22.

The House proceeded to consider the motion for the adoption of clause 52.

NO USE DISCUSSING IT.

The clause was adopted by 240 votes to 39.

The Marquess of Hartington then moved the adjournment on account of "the profoundly altered situation" resulting from the publication of the White Paper containing the views of the Princes which showed that no useful purpose would be served by further discussing the Bill in its present form.

HOARE'S SPEECH

Speaking after the Marquess of Hartington, Sir Samuel Hoare said that in accordance with his undertaking he published fully the information at his disposal. "I claim that the information confirms in every respect the accounts I have previously given to the House of the exact state of affairs. First of all the White Paper confirms that the Princes have not withdrawn from the Federation. The fact also emerg-

(Continued on uage 7.)

NAVY WEEK FOR GERMANY

Entire Fleet Will Give Display At Kiel In June

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Germany is to have a Navy Week modelled on the lines of the Navy Weeks held in this country. It will take place at Kiel from June 11th to 16th.

The ceremony will coincide with Kiel week, which is the German counter-part of Cowes. Nearly all the German Fleet will be there, and there will also be a special naval display on land. This is the first time any foreign power has held a Navy Week.

It is interesting to recall in this connection that last year six German naval officers were permitted to inspect British warships and witness the displays given, as members of the public, during Navy Week at Chatham and Portsmouth. These officers gave an interesting account of their experiences and strongly advocated the institution of a similar "Week" in Germany. Their suggestion has now borne fruit, and is proof that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

Cabinet Decides To Appeal Immediately To League

PARIS, Mar. 20.

The Cabinet has decided to bring Grrmany's conscription decision immedately before the league.

The meeting of the French, British and Italian representatives in connection with Germany's rearmament will be held at Paris before the end of the week. The decision to this effect was reached at this morning's meeting of the Council of Ministers which has also approved the French note of protest which was handed to the German Foreign Minister this afternoon. The text it is understood is strongly worded in the insistence on the necessity of maintaining international obligations.

The Council of Ministers has decided to accept the Soviet invitation to M. Laval to go to Moscow. The date of the visit is not fixed.—Reuter.

Another Italo-Abyssinian Frontier Encounter

ROME, March 20.

A message from Mogadiscio states that another Italo-Abyssinian frontier incident occurred.

LATER.

A frontier incident occurred at Agable south of the Uebiscobel river, where an armed party of Abyssinians are alleged to have raided Italian territory and captured 100 camels, but the attackers were driven back. There were no casualties. Italy has already demanded reparation.—Reuter.

Italo-Abyssinian Dispute

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, March 20.

The Government proposed to Abyssinia that Ministers settle difficulties without recourse to the Italo-Abyssinian Committee of conciliation.

KARACHI ECHO IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Mr. K. L. Gauba has given notice of an adjournment motion to be moved to-morrow to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, firing resorted to by the police at Karachi on the 19th instant.

He will also move that the supplementary grant in respect of the police be reduced by Rs. 100.—A.P.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Besides Mr. K. L. Gauba, Mr. Shaukat Ali is understood to have given notice of an adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly on yesterday's firing in Karachi.

Syed Murtaza Saheb has given notice of a motion of adjournment on alleged desecration in a mosque in Delhi.—A. P.

Hoare Justifies Karachi Shooting

Action Taken In View Of Certainty Of Riot

25 MEN FIRED ONLY TWO ROUNDS EACH!

LONDON, March 20.

In the House of Commons making a statement on the Karachi shooting, Sir Samuel Hoare said that he regretted that trouble arose yesterday morning following the execution of Abdul Quayam who was sentenced to death for the murder of a Hindu in the Judicial Commissioner's Court last September.

Burial Interrupted

The burial of the body in a selected graveyard some distance from the city was interrupted by a crowd of Moslems about 20,000 or over. Half of the crowd attempted to rush the body by surprise into the city and overpower the police.

Troops Called Out

In the circumstances, in view of the certainty of grave communal disturbances if steps were not taken to disperse the crowd, British troops were brought up and ordered to fire as a last resort.

50 Rounds Fired

A detachment of 25 men fired only two rounds each, causing casualties, at present reported of 29 dead and 87 injured.—Reuter.

Sir Samuel Hoare added that the firing was strictly controlled, but owing to the density of the crowd and shortness of range, the casualties were high. As a result of the firing the crowd retreated to the buried body outside the city. According to the latest reports the situation last evening was quiet, but it is being carefully watched.

GAS FOR BULLETS.

Mr. Churchill asked why the Government of India in dispersing the crowds of excited people did not use lacrimatory gas as used in America, instead of firing bullets piercing three or four bodies? Why should not humanity and commonsense lead to reform in dealing with crowds of this character.

HOARE'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the Government of India had already considered its possibility. As far as he could remember lacrimatory gas had been used in the Punjab. Sir Samuel Hoare promised to examine the suggestion but did not wish to say anything that would lead the House to suppose that he had not full confidence in the troops and the police to deal with the situation in the best possible manner.

Mr. Churchill asked whether he would carefully discriminate between any suggestion of lack of confidence in the troops or the judgment of the people on the spot and the decision which was required in a high matter of policy by the Imperial Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "Certainly."

London "Times" On Lesson Of Karachi

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 20.

The moral of the Karachi affair is plain, declares "Times" in a leader.

Further Hindu-Moslem negotiations for a fresh allocation of seats in the Indian legislature are bound to fail so long as scurrilous pamphleteers or fanatical demagogues can set the whole populations at each other's throats. There is no present alternative to the British Government's Communal Decision, sharply as it is still criticized by the Hindu and Moslem extremists.

PATHETIC SCENES IN KARACHI HOSPITAL

Two More Children Succumb To Injuries

KARACHI, March 20.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed at the Civil Hospital this morning. All the entrances were besieged by the relatives and friends of the wounded.

A few more, who had been injured yesterday and who had taken cover in their homes, were brought to the hospital this morning, bringing the total number of injured to 101.

Last evening Lt. Col. M. J. Holgate, Civil Surgeon, Captain Freeman, Resident Medical Officer and Mrs. De Munroe the Lady Superintendent, were continuously at work at the operation theatre for more than eight hours. The hospital now presents a more normal appearance, although the place is still reminiscent of yesterday's scenes of bloodshed.

TWO CHILDREN DIE.

Two assistant surgeons from the British Medical Hospital as well as a number of private medical practitioners of the City, who volunteered their services and four British orderlies were in constant attendance on the dying and the wounded throughout the night. The piteous spectacle of three seriously injured children, two of whom succumbed to their injuries, completed the poignant picture.

The General Officer Commanding, Sind Independent Brigade area Col. Neville Wilson, the District Magistrate, Mr E. G. Taylor, and other prominent persons are frequently visiting the hospital.

34 KILLED AND 101 INJURED.

At mid-day the casualties were 34 killed and 101 injured

It appears that most of the victims are misguided outsiders, a majority of whom are Mekranis, from Mekran coast and Chachais from the frontier. The military has been withdrawn from the disturbed area. Additional police, however, have been posted in those places. Everything is now quiet.—A.P.

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Wanted B. E., to work as building supervisor and draughtsman for Architect and Engineer's Office in Bombay. Apply stating lowest salary acceptable. Box No. 3878. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Canvassers for selling our Tea in Bombay and Suburbs rate per lb. -|8|- on Commission basis those who can Deposit Rs. 25 against stock should apply:—Box No. 3874, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Hindu Doctor, M.B.B.S. for Cutch dispensary. See Ratanshi Mooljl, c|o Cooverji Oomersey Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, between 4|6 (S.T.) with certificate before 23rd March. (3889).

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Salvation Of India's Millions Through Co-operation

Sacred Duty Of Enthusiasts To Fight Illiteracy For Success Of Movement

If Indians are to wield power, they must be prepared to bear responsibility, for privileges entail corresponding duties. It is to the neglect of this principle in the past that the fall of nations and classes has been due.

We have all come to learn that there is such a thing as common good and that we must learn to join hands with our fellowmen for the common good. Co-operation has come to stay in India and must enjoy a dominating role in any scheme of planned economy.

If agrarian troubles and class strifes are to be avoided in India, co-operation must come into our own, as in co-operation alone lies the salvation of its toiling millions." Thus declared Mr. S. M. Azam, Principal of the City College, Hyderabad in the course of his addressing over the Urban Co-operative Conference.

"Co-operation, as a new social order in embryo," said Mr. Azam, "is an attempt at reconciling the economically irreconcilable elements of Capital and Labour on the one hand, and the Producer and the Consumer on the other. The growth of the economic system in times has been along the line of 'laissez-faire'. This introduces competition and the struggle for profit with the inevitable widening of the gulf between Capital and Labour. People's control and ownership of the units of production is held to militate against personal enterprise and initiative. It is here that the co-operative principle steps in to the help of the small producer and sees to it that this initiative as well as output remain unimpaired whether in the fields of Agriculture or Industry. But all principles of social service have, at best, pragmatic values and only those can be followed which have been seen in practice to work successfully.

Co-operation as a general means of economic reform, lends itself to various modes of application. Different countries can find different uses for it. And each country has, accordingly, adopted a particular line to suit its own characteristic genius, economic conditions and requirements. Thus it is that the "Consumers" Movement has flourished in England, "Agricultural Marketing" in Denmark, Holland and Canada and only the "Credit" Movement in India.

INDIA'S RESOURCES.

In dealing with the rural side of the movement Mr. Azam said:—That while we all know that the first and chief interest of the townsman is in commerce, crafts and industry, we cannot altogether ignore the fact that prosperous agriculture and a strong and contented peasantry are essential to the consumer for supplying him the necessary supply, raw material and the sinews of commerce. Town and country are, in fact, part and parcel of the same mechanism: they rise or fall together. There should, therefore be a reconciliation of the plough with the loom, and co-operation for mutual good between the villager and the townsman. Now I shall take up the side of the picture—Urban Co-operation—with which we are in this conference mainly concerned.

In no country in the world can the sons of the soil live and depend entirely upon the produce of the land. Land in India has already proved to be unprofitable and unattractive. Efforts are no doubt being made, and should continue to be made, to make work on the land more attractive and paying; but this by itself would prove to be of little avail. The country has also to be suitably and sufficiently industrialised. No one of course, expects that the hegemony of the industrial world would pass into Indian hands. India has its distinct limitations in the industrial sphere. But there is no reason why, with its mammoth resources, human and material, India should not have a a long vista ahead of it, at least in respect of its nascent industries.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

The encouragement of the small indigenous industries of India is, therefore, an object dear to every patriotic Indian. But, in these days of world-wide competition, the enormous scale of mass operations, the superior efficiency of machines and the cheapness of ocean freights which enables goods to be produced and distributed at such low prices that small hand industries can only with difficulty compete. But these small industries have certain advantages. They can be carried on in the homes of the people instead of in the distant factory and they can keep the agriculturist employed in seasons when there is little or no agricultural work to be done. Of course, they also suffer from certain drawbacks. But these drawbacks can to, a great extent, be removed, while the advantages are fully maintained, by organisation on co-operative lines. These drawbacks are: first, want of capital; second, want of organisation for purchase purchase and sale; third, want of knowledge of improved methods of materials, tools and processes. It is the business of the co-operative societies to supply these wants.

URBAN CO-OPERATION.

Unfortunately, Urban Co-operation has been the Cinderella of the movement throughout India. No one seems to have cared for it. In fact, curiously enough, Co-operation has come to be looked upon as synonymous with rural credit and, by misapplied analogies, definite restrictions were placed in its way, its progress has been impeded and its 'raison d'etre' looked upon, at best, as an extension of rural credit. I can fully understand that the early efforts of the movement could not but be directed to the salvation and credit needs of the agriculturist, in a preponderatingly agricultural country like India. But the relief of the indebted urban population was equally essential. If the towns were to prosper, it was equally essential that the small townsman should be rescued from the clutches of the usurer. Hence, when the movement was started in British India, the original Co-operative Act of 1904 made provision not only for the rural but also for its urban side.

MANAGEMENT.

As regards the management of our Co-operative Societies, it is hardly necessary for me to tell you how essential it is that it should be based on a sense of perfect equality and collectiveness. The co-operator's aim is the revival of individualism and the substitution of collectivism in its place. It would, therefore, be prejudicial to the best interests of these societies if the controlling voice in their management remained vested either in one individual or in only a few individuals, however important or highly placed he or they may happen to be. To allow ideals of service and fellowship, capacity and integrity to be replaced by a sneaking regard for power, position and prestige would be to sound the death-knell of the societies.

CREDIT FACILITIES.

Just as the Agricultural Credit Societies and Central Banks assist in giving credit to the rural population without financing the main industry of agriculture, so do the Urban Credit Societies and banks assist the Urban population without financing the trades and crafts in any large measure. The urban banks are really designed to do for the small trader and merchant what the commercial banks do for the big trader and merchant. No Commercial or Joint Stock Bank will finance the small artisan and handicraftsman or lend him moneys on the security of his produce. It is the wholesale merchant that does this; and the artisan, having to work at the behests of his creditor, becomes his virtual slave, or at best, a wage-earner, much as the agriculturist becomes a slave of his Sahukar who not only lends him money, but buys his produce at his own price. The urban banks must take the place of this wholesale merchant or the professional money-lender in urban economy and come to the rescue of the small worker. For, while the artisans are clever and skilful in their trade, they are illiterate and ignorant in other ways. They are unable to purchase raw materials and implements cheaply and to arrange for the sales of their finished goods profitably. Along with the Credit arrangements, therefore, there should be supply and sale facilities organised under the aegis of banks especially established for that purpose. These functions appertain more appropriately to Co-operative Industrial Societies and Co-operative Industrial banks.

DUTY OF CO-OPERATORS.

Co-operation so far, had admittedly been a failure throughout India. Of the different causes that have, in varying degrees, contributed to its failure, illiteracy has been to my mind greatest and this illiteracy of the Indian masses is pheper cent of the vast millions of nomenal, there being barely eight India who can just read and write, I sometimes begin to feel that a wrong beginning of the Co-operative movement was made in India starting with the village. I think greater success would have attended the efforts of enthusiastic Indian co-operators had the position been reversed and co-operation started in urban areas first and extended later and in natural sequence to the villages. Be it as it may, there is no gainsaying the fact that the Gospel of co-operation cannot reach an ignorant, illiterate and fatalistic population unless the ground can be well prepared for it.

We may not be able, as yet, to bring about any very rapid or considerable spread of literacy any more than we are able to control famine and pestilence. But we can certainly, through co-operative propaganda and education, minimise the evils of illiteracy and train our people to look after themselves and to make the fullest use of their opportunities. Such propaganda and education is the sacred duty of co-operators.

NO SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE

Landlord And Wiremen Acquitted Of Contravening Electricity Rules

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, March 20.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, in the case in which G. N. Bajani, Assistant Electrical Inspector, prosecuted Mr. R. G. Borvankar, house-owner residing at Daji Ramchandra Road, and Mr. Lakshman Shivram Kunte, second class wireman, for contravening the rule 40A with rule 106 of the Indian Electricity Rules of 1922.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor, appeared for the complainant. Mr. V. B. Rege appeared for the first accused and Messrs. W. A. Rege and G. K. Shaligram for the second accused.

The prosecution alleged that Borvankar entrusted the work of electric fitting to Kunte, a second class wireman. It was further alleged that the work of three points was carried out by the second accused, who approached Mr. D. B. Reporter for a test report which was not given as the work was not carried out under his supervision. Hence it was alleged that the work was completed by Messrs. Popular and Company on October 30 last.

Not An "Owner."

The Magistrate came to the conclusion that the first accused was not an "owner," who was defined in the Electricity Act as a person (other than a licensee) generating, supplying transmitting or using energy to whom any of the provisions of part III of the Act apply. Further the prosecution did not prove that the second accused carried out the work alleged to have been entrusted to him by the first accused. The Magistrate further held that the alleged application by the second accused to Mr. D. B. Reporter for giving him a test report was not voluntary.

For want of sufficient evidence the Magistrate acquitted both the accused.

Information has been reached at Ahmedabad of a daring dacoity committed at a village near Dabhoi in Baroda State. The dacoits murdered four persons in cold blood and injured many other villagers. They then decamped with valuables worth several thousand rupees.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

How Bombay Gets Its Water

Works Committee Members Learn How 12 Lakhs Of People Get Supply From Different Lakes

(By Our Special Representative.)

The Works Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation went on a tour of inspection of the water works and different plants relating to the water supply of the city and suburbs on Sunday last and spent the whole day in visiting several places of interests which gave them an idea as to how water is supplied to twelve lacs of people of Bombay.

The Party included, besides the members of the Works Committee, the Municipal Commissioner, Water Works Engineer, City Engineer and Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Municipality.

By the courtesy of Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, the Chairman of the Water Works Committee, I had also the privilege to accompany the party to gain an idea of the gigantic system of water supply of the Bombay Municipality.

Starting at 9 a.m. on Sunday from Ghatkoper in Municipal motor lorries the party arrived at 12-30 p.m. at Tansa Lake. On the way they got down to inspect the Chlorination Plant at Powai where water is chlorinated before it comes to Bombay. The Chlorination Plant has been in use for the last eight years and, it is claimed, has been responsible for reducing mortality from water borne diseases by 75 per cent. The operation of this plant is interesting. The chlorination of water is done by a process by which chlorine solution is discharged into the water mains by gravitation. Care is taken that the water is not discoloured due to chlorination and to eliminate any odour of chlorine by automatic regulation of the quantity of chlorine admixture.

In The Old Days

The history of the water supply in the city is interesting. Previous to March 1860, Bombay was dependent for its water supply upon shallow wells and also upon large tanks within the island in which men and animals bathed and dhobies washed clothes. Many of the wells became almost dry in the hot months and consequently in many cases the people had to scoop up the semi-liquid mud at the bottom, from which they squeezed a fluid which was little better than sewage.

In those days there was no drainage and no system of conservancy. The facilities afforded to the passage of organic impurities into the wells were so great as to leave no doubt that the sewage formed a material constituent of much of the well water used for drinking.

Water famines were frequent and severe then. For instance, in 1854 there was such a terrible water famine in the island that boats were requisitioned to get water from the mainland. Cholera used to break out constantly.

To what extent the people of Bombay must have felt the pangs of thirst will be appreciated from the fact that just before the rains of 1855 the deficiency of water was so great and alarming that the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to report on the state of wells and quantity remaining for consumption. The urgency must have been great indeed as the report was submitted the next day.

First Water Works

The crisis became so acute that the Government expressed their anxiety to prevent the recurrence of the calamity. Various proposals were put forward to increase and improve the supply of water and in 1856 the Vehar Lake Scheme was inaugurated at a cost of Rs. 65 lacs which was completed after four years and the Bombay Town received its first water supply in March 1860.

For several years the people of Bombay received a regular supply of water at the rate of seven million gallons a day, equivalent to 10 gallons a head per day. The beneficial results which followed the introduction of pure water supply were so marked that the population grew rapidly and in 1863 the supply became once again inadequate and it was found necessary to increase it.

In 1872 the Tulsi Works were taken in hand and completed in 1879 at a cost of 40 lacs. Again, however, the need for a larger supply became acute as owing to the failure of the monsoon, the Vehar Lake was not filled. The Powai Lake was then taken in hand at a cost of Rs. 6 lacs in 1891.

Tansa Lake Scheme

The Tansa Lake scheme to supply the city with 21 million gallons of water was first designed by Major Hector Tulloch, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality and the work was actually undertaken in 1883 at a cost of Rs. 1,50,00,000. The project was completed in 1892 and on 31st March 1892 Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of India, declared it open.

The Tansa Lake forms the main supply of water to Bombay and is situated at the foot of the Western Ghats, four miles from Atgaon railway station and 55 miles north-east of Bombay. It has the drainage area of 7-1/4 square miles of lake surface, the level of which is about 320 feet above Bombay. At present it supplies daily over 90 million gallons of water. Originally it supplied only 18 million gallons of water. The output was doubled in 1916 and was increased to 90 million gallons a day in 1927 when Lord Irwin declared open the Tansa Completion Works on 13th December 1927. It cost nearly Rs. 4-1/2 crores to the Bombay Municipality.

Water Unfiltered

In spite of such a huge expenditure on the water supply to the city it will be news to many that the water the city receives now is not filtered. It is hoped that the citizens will be supplied with filtered water soon and thus immune the citizens from the attack of any water borne disease and also render it in quality second to none in the world. In the meantime the water is chlorinated at Bahndup which maintains a very standard of purity.

It will be interesting to note that in 1861 when the Vehar Water Works scheme was completed the population of Bombay was seven lacs. It supplied only ten gallons of water per head per day and the annual income from the water tax to the Bombay Municipality was Rs. 45,000 only. To-day the population has increased to over 12 lacs. The city receives nearly 50 gallons of water per head per day and the annual income from the Water Tax is over Rs. 72 lacs.

The party inspected a number of other works connected with the huge scheme of water supply to the city and the suburbs and returned to Bombay at sunset.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 5 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Mackean, Bombay.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

will screen

VEENA PICTURES NEELA THEIR MAIDEN MUSICAL TALKIE

(MARATHI VERSION)

from

SATURDAY NEXT

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 19.

The trial concluded yesterday of Tukaram Ganpat Shigawan (25), of Uran, who was charged before Mr. M.A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury with having murdered one Gangaram Tandle in October last on the Mora-Uran road.

Tukaram, who was committed to sessions by Mr. P. B. Varerkar, the first class magistrate of Panvel, was alleged to have battered by stick blows the head of Gangaram out of spite. The victim died four days later on October 9 last.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of any offence as they disbelieved the prosecution story. The Sessions Judge, accepting the verdict, acquitted the accused and directed him to be set at liberty.

ROYAL JUBILEE EVENTS

Entertainments For Fund Include Cinema Shows And Naval & Military Pageant

The campaign for the raising of funds for the Silver Jubilee Fund is making steady progress. The group collection scheme is already showing results, although only a fraction of the money which it is expected will be collected in this way has, so far, come to hand.

The scheme is being worked systematically and, in case any unauthorised collectors try to take advantage of the generosity of the public, no one should pay any money except to Members of the Sub-Committees or Sub-Committees who have undertaken the work. Such gentlemen will have with them authorised official collecting books and no one else has authority to receive subscriptions except, of course, the Honorary Treasurer to whom subscriptions can be sent direct.

70 Per Cent. To Be Returned.

Any doubts as to the extent to which the Provinces will benefit from the subscriptions made to the Central Fund have finally been set at rest by the following letter which has been received from the Honorary Secretary of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund at Delhi, who writes:—

"I am desired to say that it has now been decided that not less than 70 per cent. of the amount remitted to the Central Fund by a Province, Administration or State will be returned to it for expenditure within its borders in accordance with the manner prescribed."

As His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has already stated that 75 per cent. of this money will be used for the benefit of hospitals, 8 annas of every rupee contributed in Bombay may be regarded as a direct contribution to the Bombay Hospitals. It may be more. It cannot be less.

Entertainments

The entertainment for the Fund so far arranged are remarkable for their variety and for the wide appeal they make to all classes of the community. There will be a Bridge and Mahjong morning on Monday, April 8, from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. at Petit Hall, Nepean Sea Road, kindly lent by Lady Petit. There will be a charge of Rs. 2/8 per person or Rs. 10 per table and prizes will be given for lucky numbers. Particulars can be obtained from Mrs. Jeejeebhoy, Tardeo Castle, Tardeo, or Mrs. Whittington, Bank of India Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Ladies who have received forms with regard to this function are asked to return them as soon as possible.

A similar function is being held on the evening of Thursday, March 28, at Mount Petit, Pedder Road, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Mackenzie. The charges for tables will be the same and forms can be obtained from the Silver Jubilee Fund, 15 Queen's Road.

The Cinema proprietors and the Film distributors are co-operating and the following dates have been fixed.

On April 1 at 10 p.m. the Wellington Cinema in conjunction with United Artists will give a performance of "Nell Gwyn."

On April 8 at 10 p.m. the Regal Cinema and Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer will show "Sequoia." His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne will attend both performances.

Naval and Military Pageant.

This will be held in the R. I. N. Dockyard from May 6 to May 9 between 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. and on May 17 and 18 from 9-45 p.m. to mid-night and will provide a type of entertainment which has never before been seen in India. During the day pageant the Naval dockyard and ships will be open to visitors and, in addition, displays will be given covering such varied items as life saving, the handling of field guns, deep ea divers at work, physical training, evolutions by H.M.I.S. Hindusthan including gun drill and an attack on a hostile camp The ceremony of lowering the colours at sunset will be given by massed buglers. The Durham Light Infantry and the 3rd/1st Punjab Regiment will give the Retreat, while the Durhams will also perform the Changing of the Guard. Military bands will play during all the afternoons and there will be numerous interesting side-shows.

Night Pageant

The Night Pageant on the 17th and 18th of May provides for manoeuvres to be carried out by large models of modern warships, combined naval and military operations in which ships disguised as old time East India frigates will take part, a fire-works display, etc. Military bands will be in attendance and the dockyard and its approaches will be lit with floodlights and search lights. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be present on the 7th and 17th. Further particulars of this function, the prices of which will be regulated so as to ensure that everybody will have an opportunity of seeing it, will be announced

For the Special Flags Day a Ladies Flag Committee has been appointed and the City is being divided into areas each under a supervisor. It is expected that a large sum will be realised as a result of the work of this Committee, because the ladies who sold flags at the Race Course on March 13 collected nearly Rs. 1,000.

CROWN LIFE'S ANOTHER Record-Breaking Year of Progress!

★ ★ ★

The wonderful financial stability of this most progressive Company is conclusively proved by the following statistics. For the last three years in succession, in spite of the aftermath of the depression, CROWN LIFE has bettered its position each year in every respect, culminating in the triumphant results of 1934.

NEW BUSINESS

1931 $21,762,533.00
1932 23,000,859.00
1933 25,691,217.00
1934 $ 29,305,918.00

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE

1931 $136,684,208.00
1932 137,180,619.00
1933 138,821,915.00
1934 $ 147,861,463.00

INTEREST EARNED IN 1934 5.79%

TOTAL ASSETS

1931 $16,654,077.94
1932 17,892,630.94
1933 18,893,081.00
1934 $21,084,899.00

CAPITAL SURPLUS and DIVIDEND FUNDS.

1931 $738,656.17
1932 992,181.44
1933 1,133,107.00
1934 $1,370,934.00

AN AUTHORITATIVE OPINION

"The Crown Life is in a strong financial position and safe for any amount of insurance which it will accept. a minimum of 90 p.c. of all surplus earned on participating policies is payable to the policyholders, who may reasonably expect substantial dividends.

Extract from Stone and Cox Life Insurance Tables, Canadian Edition, 1934-35 page 97

In spite of the general reduction which has occurred in recent years in the interest rates obtainable on Government and other gilt-edged securities the safe and conservative investment policy of CROWN LIFE has resulted in the very satisfactory rate of 5.79 % interest being earned by the Company in 1934 on its entire book assets.

These assets consisted of: First Mortgages on Real Estate, 40 %. Government and Municipal Bonds 26 %. Public Utility and Industrial Bonds 5 % Preferred and Common Stocks 2 %. Loans on Company's Policies 16 %. Home Office and other Real Estate 3 %. Cash and other Assets 8 %. —Total 100 %.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Head Office for India: 12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

Holiday Racing Attracts Big Crowd At Mahaluxmi

Tel Asur Wins Harris Plate From Start To Finish

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Backers were again foiled in their attempt to retrieve some of the season's losses at Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon. In a lengthy programme of ten events only two well backed horses scored, though several succeeded in saving place money.

Whiteside was again in the limelight with two successes in the saddle. W. Scanlan, the famous Australian jockey was also astride two winners on both of which he displayed sound judgment.

The Higgins brothers accounted for three races. Brother Alec had a rich double through the medium of Faust and Tel Asur while Roy saddled Iraq Gift—a ready winner and narrowly missed a double when Ashvaraj only just failed in his mission in the Mullingar Plate.

TEL ASUR'S FIRST WIN.

Making all his own running Tel Asur had the favourite Goolash fairly and squarely beaten in the Harris Plate, the principal event of the afternoon. Grand Wazir put in a sparkling late run to secure a minor placing, while Garcon's display was frankly disappointing.

Unplaced on several occasions this season Powder Boy found a winning opportunity in the Lingfield Park Plate which he annexed in fine style at the expense of the well favoured Abundance.

A long drawn out duel between Bismarck II and Ashvaraj in the Mullingar Plate Division I saw the former just scramble home in front of Mr. Askuran's chestnut gelding, which was the favourite.

Raghubeer upset the odds taken about Havana II in the other division. Even Hollywood Night finished in front of the French bred chestnut who was hard ridden to secure a minor placing.

GREEK JACK SURPRISES.

Unfancied by most people Greek Jack came along to beat Diomedol and Betty Boop, the two most favoured runners in the Somerset Plate.

C. Hoyt's persuasive handling played a great part in the victory of Yanoos in the concluding event as Nassirwan made a great bid for the honours over the last half furlong.

Iraq Gift and Farat Prince made the finish of the second division of the Koweit Plate very interesting, the former with an unhampered run on the outside winning by a neck. Farat Prince was badly baulked in his challenging effort and should have won but for this interference.

Eastern Charm, Faust and Desert Prince were the respective winners of the three divisions of the Damascus Plate. Faust recording his first success, since he has been racing on this side.

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Hamad Muhammad's EASTERN CHARM, 8-2, Northmore 1
Mr. A. M. Kharaz's AMIR(8-6, Brace 2
Mr. Melrose's FAIR PLAY, 7-11, Fletcher 3
Mr. K. H. Irani's KASSAB, 8-2, Meekings 4

Time: 1 min. 22-3|5 secs.

Won by 1'2 length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Favourite: Amir.

First tote paid Rs. 76 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 15 and Rs. 65 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

The Race:—Simon led from Taj Siniar, Amir, Nussrat Pasha and Ajid. This was the order till the turn, where Amir got, though on the rails, chased by Ajid. Ajid suddenly ran wide and Amir was challenged by Eastern Charm and Fair Play, Eastern Charm winning by half-a-length.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. A. Higgins's FAUST 8-8, Brace 1
Mr. J. A. Wadia's BLANCHE 8-2, Fletcher 2
Mr. Abdul Rehman bin Amin's NA'AMAT ALLAH 7-11, Fletcher 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's HILARITY 8-8, Hardinge ... 4

Time: 1min. 22 1/5secs.

Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths and 1/2 length.

Favourite Sir Jamal.

1st Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, and Rs. 22, Rs. 25 and Rs. 55 for places.

Not Run:—Trade Mark 7-11, Quality 7-11 and Sinbad 7-11.

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race:—Maneck showed out for a while and then Khalid took up the running from Blanche, Sir Jamal and Faust, Khalid retired at the Second Enclosure, where Blanche and Faust drew out, Faust going on to win in a canter. Na'amat Allah beat Hilarity out of third place.

3rd Race: 3 p. m.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE (Div. III).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Syed Naji's DESERT PRINCE 8-0, Whiteside 1
Mr. K. Ardeshir's HOMER 8-0, Burn 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ QUEEN 8-8, Forsyth 3
Mr. K. H. Irani's FORAT 8-4, Meekings 4

Time 1min. 22 3/5secs.

Won by 2 lengths, neck and 2½ lengths.

Favourite Desert Prince.

All Ran.

1st tote paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs 14, Rs. 32 and Rs. 40 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race:—Aziza was in front of Goodbye and Ashroff. At the First Furlong Post Ashoff went on and took running from Goodbye, Iraq Queen and Desert Prince in a bunch with Sheriyar bhind. From the Distance Post Desert Prince got through on to the rails and won from the late finishing Homer. Iraq Queen came third beating Forat.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's POWDER BOY 8-1 Stokes 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE 8-13 Harding 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's BALLYLINCH 7-12 Whiteside 3
Maharaj Madan Singh's SEATON ROSS 8-0 Burn 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths, and neck.

Time:—1min. 52-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. R. Higgins' IRAQ GIFT 8-10 Scanlan 1
Mr. Gem's FARAT PRINCE 9-0 Northmore 2
Sayad Jawad's BARKHAT 8-0 Meekings 3
Messrs. Mahmood Talib and Syed bin Oomer's LAMINGTON 7-4 cd. 7-5. B. McQuade 4

Not Run:—Mutashar and German.

Won by neck, 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time:—1min. 36-3|5secs.

Firs tote paid Rs. 127 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 8-3 Whiteside 1
Mr. Eve's HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS 8-5 Brace 2
Mr. Gemini's HAVANA II 7-11 cd. 7-12 Burn 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's COMPREHENSION 9-1 Scanlan ... 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 3|4 length, short-head.

Time:—1min. 13-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 95 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by Manomedalli.

7th Race: 5 p. m.

THE HARRIS PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I

Mr. A. Higgins' TEL ASUR 9-4 Scanlan 1
Mr. J. Reynolds' GOOLASH 8-9 Selby 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND WAZIR 7-12 Stokes 3
Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 8-2 Brace 4

Not run:—Kum Bak.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, head 1|2 length.

Time.—1min. 39-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 107 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE SOMERSET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Mrs. John Yorke's GREEK JACK 7-10 Harding 1
Mr. Gemini's DIOMEDOL 8-5 Brace 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's BETTY BOOP 8-7 Burn .. 3
Mr. M. Wemyss' TREE TOP 7-2 O'Neal 4

All ran.

Won by short-head, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.

Time.—1min. 14-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 131 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 23 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. W. Evans' BISMARCK II 8-10 Burn 1
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ASHVARAJ 7-4 Stokes 2
Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE 8-5 Brace 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's ZORAWAR 7-4 Whiteside 4

Not run: Episode and Financier

First tote paid Rs. 130 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

10th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS 9-3 C. Hoyt 1
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN 8-5 Brace 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 8-13 Scanlan 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's THE VICEROY 8-12 Marrable 4

Not run:—Ghaflah and Maarib.

First tote paid Rs. 185 for win, Rs. 41, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

Lady Brabourne was "At Home" to members of local women's associations on Tuesday evening. Guests proceeding to the Government House.

Lady Dinshaw Petit snapped with Lady Brabourne at Tuesday evening's party.

WORLD'S RICHEST RACE WON IN RECORD TIME

SANTA ANITA, CALIFORNIA, (By Mail).

Azucar, a seven-year-old, owned by Mr. F. Alger, jun., which was trained in England for some time, won the Santa Anita Handicap on February 23. The race carries the world's richest prize—£20,000. Lady's Man was second and Time Supply third. There were twenty runners.

Azucar paid 26.80 dollars (£5 4s. 8d.) on the pari-mutuel for a win and 9 dollars (£1 16s.) for a place per dollar (s.) bet.

Azucar, ridden by Woolf, won by two lengths, setting a new record for the course of 2 min. 1-5 sec.

GAMA CHALLENGED BY OLYMPIC CHAMPION

Gama, the famous Indian wrestler, has been challenged by Arnold Koscis, the Olympic Champion of 1932. If the pair come to terms, the match will be staged in Patiala most probably.

Arrangements on a grand scale are afoot to celebrate the Centenary of the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, early in 1936. A Committee to carry on the work has been formed by the staff of the College.

IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT

Lahore Chamber Protests Against Proposed Reduction

LAHORE, Mar. 19.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, in a letter to the Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, strongly protest against the proposed reduction of import duty on wheat from Rs. 2 to as. 1/8. They declare that the condition of the Punjab zamindars is the same as before and there seems to be no prospect of better prices.—A. P.

King & Crown Prince Of Arabia

In reply to numerous enquiries of the health of H. M. King Abdul Aziz and that of the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabic, after the attempt on their lives, Shaikh Abdulla Fozan says:—

"His Majesty King Abdul Aziz and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince are both hale and hearty and none of them has received any injury. My statement is on the strength of the latest telegrams that I have received."

'Common Insult Flung On India'

(Continued from page 12.)

tish novelist who described that Bombay is in the Bay of Bengal. Yet the Governor-General has powers of certification and special responsibilities in discretion. Under the new Bill our Finance Minister will become a mere cashier, our Commerce Minister will become a mere accounts clerk, our Post Master will become a mere messenger boy. And this will all be under big names of Ministers, democracy, parliaments, elections, wider franchise, which is nothing but downright hypocrisy."

Referring to the Aga Khan, Mr. Mehta told the British audience that His Highness did not live in India for long, his perigrinations up and down the country had nothing to do with the people of India. Of course, Mr. Mehta admitted that His Highness had a reputation as a great expert in race horses. Yet he could not say that he represented the people of India in any sense. Under the new constitution the people of India will meet one another as man, woman, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Sikh, etc."

DIVISIONS GALORE.

We will all meet as men but not as citizens, we will be divided sub-divided cross-divided, vertically divided, horizontally divided. We would have been further divided, and it is not the fault of the Government for not extending the division; because further divisions are not possible. In India the European—I mean a Britisher and not every European—comes first. Then comes the Anglo-Indian, then comes the Muslim, the Parsi, the Jain, the Hindu, etc. Thus you will see that in the so-called Parliament of India we shall meet as hostile armies instead of meeting as common citizens of a great country gathered to devise the best methods of ruling our country."

"The franchise recommendations are said to be widened. But the franchise is mutilated and emasculated. Sir Samuel Hoare has been saying that the people of India will work the new constitution.

"BIGGEST CALAMITY."

Let me tell him that those who will work the constitution will be the boneless and spineless people from India who are being created by him and his Government in India. So far as the people of India are concerned—I mean the virile, sturdy and self-respecting people of India—they will have a simpler solution for working the Bill. They won't ignore the Bill because they cannot ignore it. They cannot ignore it as they cannot ignore plague, famine or pestilence. They will look upon the Bill as the biggest calamity which cannot be left alone but will need to be worked to wreck it.

"The new Indian political bridge is going to be built not with the help of engineers but with the help of communalists. People will get jobs and offices if they declare that they know their religion well. Thus, this new Indian political bridge is being built and I want to warn the travellers by this bridge to remember that this bridge is built by communalists and not by skilled engineers. The travellers should therefore first get their lives ensured before hazarding a journey by this bridge. As for the Rajahs we have been hearing a lot of their sovereign powers. Let me tell you that out of 600 Rajas and Princes there is not one who is not a puppet Rajah. He has no sovereign powers so far as the political department of the India Government is concerned. If he offends the political department he will be bumped off on grounds of mal-administration. That is why every Rajah and every prince is always afraid of the political Department of the Government in spite of the tall talk of his sovereign powers."

"SAK'S" MISREPRESENTATION.

When Mr. Saklatvala attempted to suggest that during the last non co-operation movement not a single owner of the salt pans refused to pay taxes and seek jail, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that Mr. Saklatvala was making misrepresentation of facts, as, though Mr. Mehta did not break the salt law he did go to jail and not only was he there but he had with him in jail many who did not break the salt laws but were arrested. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that Mr. Saklatvala was wrong in suggesting to the meeting that the rich people in India did not seek jail or did not break laws and that only the poorer classes of people made sacrifices in the last non-co-operation movement.

As Mr. Saklatvala wanted to clarify the issue, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said: "No, no, you can go on, I am least perturbed by your statement." The chairman pointed out that it was getting late and Mr. Saklatvala should conclude his speech without interruption from any part of the House. Mr. Saklatvala urged the meeting to form a strong united front in London and other provincial towns in Britain to fight the India Bill. He hoped that similar steps will be taken in India with a view to challenge the right of British Parliament to draft any constitution for the people of India.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE IN DEFENCE ESTIMATES.

Several hundreds of well-dressed women and men crowded the outer lobby of the House of Commons last night and protested against the Government White Paper and the increase in the Defence Estimates. They filled in the green cards which are provided for visitors to the House and sent their names and the objects of their call to their local members. Dr. Maud Royden, Mr. Beverley Nicholls, Mr. C. E. M. Joad, Professor G. E. C. Catlin and Dr. Mrs. Leah Manning, ex-Labour M.P. were prominent among the visitors many of whom were of the type of teachers and religious workers.

This mass lobbying of M.P.'s was timed for the hours when the debate on Defence in the House of Commons was proceeding. Among organisations represented in the crowd were the Imperial School of Science, the London School of Economics, National League of Young Liberals, Labour League of Youth, Women's International League, Fellowship of Reconciliation, "No More War" Movement, the Socialist League, the Women's Co-operative Guild, the League of Nations, the Fabian Society, the Whitfield Tabernacle and the Friends Peace Committee.

It was an organised affair, for each of the visitors was armed with a typewritten document of instructions. This told them to give as their reason for the desired interview with the M.P. that they wished to discuss Estim-

(Continued on Page 10)

VEENA PICTURES
NEELA
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MAIDEN MUSICAL TALKIE

(MARATHI VERSION)

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CINEMA

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NEXT SATURDAY

(23rd March '35)

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 1, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 15, 1353
Parsi: Meher 16, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 42m
Sunset: 6h50m
High Tide 0-28 12-52
Low Tide: 6-34 18-42
Jamshedi Navroz: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

FRIDAY, March 22.

Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 23.

Davar's College prize distribution by Hon. Sir Homi M. Mehta, C. J. Hall, 5 p.m.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Final Day of Spring Meetings.

KANARA PEASANTS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ART AND HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION

This Exhibition which was declared open by Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar on last Monday has been attracting large crowds. It will remain open to-day (Thursday) from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m. Admission is free

BOMBAY MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY

The opening ceremony of the new Building of the Bombay Mutual Life Insurance Society, Ltd. will be performed at Hornby Road, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. Sir C. V. Mehta will preside.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

Arts Classical Recital on Yuchbeen and Sur-Behar will be held by Inayet Khan of Indore who will perform raags in the four classical banies (styles) on Sunday, 24th instant at 5-30 p.m. sharp at Aiwan-e-Rifat

PREMBHAKTI VASANTOTSAVA MANDAL

A lecture will be delivered at Madhav Baug to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. by Kavi Samrat Nhanalal Dalpatram Kavi. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of 'C' Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

On Tuesday, the 19th March 1935, tenders to the amount of £2,628,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 38 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 27th March 1935, on the same conditions as previously announced.

SANGIT SANSAD

The third musical celebration of Shri Sangit Sansad was celebrated on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Sheth Karsondas Vissanji of Bombay. The special feature of the function was the presentation of an address to Panditji Omkarnathji.

Panditji made a profound impression upon his audience by his discourse on the Indian classical 'ragas', illustrating how Indian music differed from Western music and how it was suitable to express a variety of emotions and feelings.

The Coterie. Lunch Meeting at Mongini's (upstairs Hall) at 1 p.m. 21-3-35. Dr. S. S. Ayyar, F.I.C. will speak. Coterieans invited.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"Sweet Adeline." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Babes in Toyland". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Caravan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chu Chin Chow." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Whoopee". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bombay Mail". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Misar-ka-Khajana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Channel Crossing" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time signal. Radio Artistes. 12 noon. European programme. The s.s. 'Viceroy of India' Orchestra. 1-30 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. European programme. An Orchestral Concert. Sponsored by S. Rose and Co. Ltd. The London Philharmonic Orchestra. 7-30 p.m. The s.s. 'President Van Buren' Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 9 p.m. Time signal. News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-30 p.m. A Concert. By Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarang. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas. 8-30 p.m. A recital by Reginald Morgan (Tenor) and Philip Taylor (Organ). Relayed from the Town Hall, Cheltenham. 9-15 Talk: "Under Big Ben." Mr. Howard Marshall. 9-30 p.m. The Imperial Press Conference, 1935. Speeches by General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, C.H., K.C., and Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P. (President of the Empire Press Union) on the eve of the departure from South Africa of the Overseas delegates to the Conference, preceded by a descriptive commentary from Cape Point Lighthouse and a short talk by Lighthouse-keeper Allen. Relayed from Cape Town, South Africa, in co-operation with the African Broadcasting Company, Ltd. 10 p.m. Interlude. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital by Cecil Dixon. 10-45 p.m. Yascha-Krein and his Gipsy Orchestra. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. 'President Van Buren Voy 36' will arrive here on the 21st instant at 2 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 12 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public Parsi gathering will be held at the Minerva Cinema Facatre, Lamington Road, to-day (Thursday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when joint prayers will be recited followed by short sermons from Mr. N. P. Daruwalla, Mr K. M. Dastur, and Mr K. J. B. Wadia on the "Joy of Living" followed by two Cinema shows. There will be music and songs. Dr. M. E. Pavri will preside.

THE Newly Decorated CAPITOL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MEET THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND OF ROMANCE

12 SONGS! SPECTACLE! ROMANCE!

Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Delightful music and wholesome comedy make this the family picture ideal!

Free List Suspended.

Moonje Upholds His Military School Plans

Says, A Strong Nation Is Respected In Times Of Peace And Feared In Times Of War

BOMBAY, March 20.

A nation to be respected must be strong—a strong nation is respected in times of peace and is feared in times of war.

These are some of the military axioms of Signor Mussolini to which Dr. Moonje has pinned his faith.

The doctor believes in a strong Indian Nation, and this ideal he wants to realise through the establishment of a military school in the Maharata country. He thinks India needs many such schools.

PROMISE OF TWO LAKHS.

The site for the school has not been decided on, but the funds have been forthcoming. Dr. Moonje has already been promised two lakhs of rupees by two well-wishers of the scheme.

All that remained for the doctor to do now, with regard to finances of the proposed school, he told a representative of the Associated Press, was to go round to collect only one more lakh of rupees. He was quite hopeful of getting this amount.

"What about the name this school will be known by?" was another question asked.

"Probably 'The Bhonsle Military School,' ", replied Dr. Moonje.

Asked why they wanted two military schools for Maharashtra, as there was one already at Poona—The Shivaji Military School—, he said the Poona School catered for the sons of the rich. Their fees were too high for the middle class. His school, therefore, would have its fees so low as to bring the education within the means of the largest number of people.

OPEN TO ALL.

To a question whether the school would be exclusively for the Hindu youths, Dr. Moonje replied, "The school is meant for all castes and creeds. The Muslim and Christian youths will be equally welcome. There will be no bar to their admission, provided they conform to the rules of the school discipline."

Dr. Moonje said that he intended to ask Gandhiji to send some of the Harijan boys for training in the school.

The doctor expects to get the best possible instructors. Some of these will be from the retired army list.

"I have been promised some official support to the whole scheme," he added.—A. P.

LABOUR RIGHTS IN KARACHI RESOLUTION

Need For Further Clarification Of Position

The Office hall of the Dadar District Congress Committee was full on Sunday morning., when Sjt. Charles Mascarenhas explained the resolution on Fundamental Rights passed at the Karachi Congress. At the outset he stressed upon the necessity of making a scientific study of the evolution of the Congress, its character and composition and its present policy and programme. The correct understanding of its role in the national emancipation of the country alone would save the Congress from disintegration. The need for developing it as a platform of freedom's struggle in the country could not be overestimated and every effort should be directed to that end.

With the Karachi Congress, continued the speaker, begin the clarification of the issues involved in and the implication of the struggle for freedom. Having declared Independence as the goal at Lahore, the Congress sat down to the task of defining what it meant by Independence. For years the term "Swaraj" was kept delightfully vague and was capable of interpretation ranging from rank liberalism to utopian romanticism.

NO "VAGUE SOMETHING"

The struggle for Independence could not advance without defining what was meant by Indepedence. The struggle of the masses was not a struggle for a vague "something", but it was for material alterations in their unbearable conditions of life. This was to be expressed in concrete demand which could make up the picture of Swaraj in the minds of those who were fighting for it. The need was keenly felt and on the pressure of the left wing, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru prepared the resolution which, after sufficient modification at the hands of Gandhiji, appeared as the Fundamental Rights Resolution.

For the first time the Congress defined Swaraj. It admitted that "in order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include the real economic freedom of the starving masses."

A STEP FORWARD

"The Karachi resolution should not be regarded as the final picture of "Swaraj" as it will be. It must be regarded as a striving towards the expression of sentiments which are agitating in the minds of the Congressmen. The resolution cannot be judged from the point of view of Socialism, because it is not Socialism that Congress means by 'economic freedom'. It is not at the same time a clear formulation of the platform of national democratic struggle. As a tendency it is a step forward and is the beginning of a new process of evolution which has ushered in a new period of doubt and heartsearching resulting in constructive thought on radical lines all over the country.

The resolution has set forth the fundamental rights of the citizens under "Swaraj". Their rights have been very elaborately formulated and will be the basic principles on which the elementary rights and liberties of the people will be defied in the future. These democratic rights, many of which are already enjoyed in most of the advanced countries of the world, are to-day denied to the Indian people because of the foreign domination.

FUTURE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Regarding Labour, the Karachi resolution does not set forth anything specially. The formulation that "economic life must conform to the principles of justice, to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living," is vague. The basic principles on which economic life will be organised in the future have not been enunciated. The future economic system will depend on the nature of the historical forces in the country. The Congress should define it clearly as a first step towards the intensification of the struggle. The clear formulation of the economic relations in future society alone will rouse up the masses and draw them in the struggle for freedom.

The guarantee of a standard of living has been stated by the Karachi resolution. "The state shall safeguard the interests of the workers and secure for them by suitable legislation and by other ways, a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, protection against economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment." To make this clause more tangible, the Congress should mention the minimum wage at Rs. 30 per month, the hours of work at 8 per day, with 40 hours' week, and unemployment insurance at Rs. 15 per month. When the meaning of Swaraj has been concretely defined by Congress, the workers will be able to judge whether they have attained Swaraj by a change in their material conditions.

In addition to the demands mentioned by the Congress in the Karachi resolution the following demands are the minimum necessities even slightly to improve their standard of living.

1. Right to form Unions, right to strike and picket;
2. Recognition of Unions by the State and the private employers;
3. Equal wages for equal work;
4. One month's leave every year with full pay to all workers and two months' leave with full pay to women workers during maternity;
5. Weekly payment of wages whenever demanded.

With the discussion of the Labour clause of the Karachi resolution the discourse was closed.

"Sutta Khel" Picketing

The picketing against Sutta Khel continued with vigour on Tuesday night. A gambling house near Kalbadevi came to terms and agreed to close down by the end of 31st March.

Parel area was the scene of great excitement. Picketing was resumed at Delisle Road and below Curry Road Bridge. The huge crowd that was gathered there to witness the picketing raised a hue and cry against the gambling and made the bookies retreat accompanied by the shouts of hooting and hissing.

Picketing against Sutta Khel has had its effect. The mill workers have realised the evil of Sutta Khel and are arranging a public meeting in their area to organise means to wipe out this evil.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S 'Hoyra' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd instant instead of 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20-3-35 as previously notified.

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Van Buren' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Similarity!

The "Madras Mail" utters a warning that the conditions on the West Coast (Malabar), for the last few days, owing to drought and failure of the monsoon, have been similar to those in Ceylon, a short while before the tragic outbreak of pestilential malaria in that southern Island. Says the paper: "Malabar, Cochin and Travancore are justly celebrated for their luxuriant fertility. Now, as the result of the failure of the monsoon, the usual dtlightful greenness of the landscape has largely disappeared and the land is parched and burnt-up; trees are leafless and rivers are running low in their beds or practically dry. This distressing condition is here called attention to, because it recalls the very similar conditions prevailing in the neighbouring Island of Ceylon, whose landscape repeats the same features before the outbreak of great malaria epidemic last year. . . . . we do not wish to suggest that the West Coast is likely to be affected by malaria; but the danger is there, and it should be guarded against, so that the experience of Ceylon, which has paid a heavy price for its neglect, should not be repeated."

This news is of particular significance to Bombay in view of the heavy coastal traffic to the Malabar Coast besides usual rail transport, and it ought to be as much concern to the residents of Bombay as to the people either of Malabar or of Madras. Anti-mosquito drives are being seriously contemplated and it would be in the interests of the citizens, if a similar campaign to clean up the city of all mosquito-breeding places were immediately launched. It would mean a safer Bombay if the city can be rendered mosquito-proof.

A "Holi" Concert

A feature of the "Holi" festival was the musical concert by Abdul Karim Khan, organised by the Musical Art Society at Laxmibagh on Tuesday. As expected at such concerts, the hall was packed to overflowing. Indeed the hall was so packed that many a music lover, it must be admitted, would have felt the grilling heat, despite the fans, were it not for the delightful music of the accomplished musician. It is idle to deny, however, that increasing support to such endeavours is wanting in Bombay.

COASTAL TRAFFIC RESERVATION BILL

Its Main Provision

The following are the main provisions of the Bill introduced by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed in the Legislative Assembly on 24th February last:—

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the rapid development of an Indian Merchant Marine;

And Whereas for this purpose it is expedient to reserve the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian controlled vessels: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Indian Coastal Traffic (Reservation) Act 19.

DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) a ship shall be deemed to be engaged in "Coastal Traffic" if it takes on board cargo or passengers at any port in British India, other than Aden or Perim, to be carried to, and delivered or landed at, any other port in British India, other than Aden or Perim;

"Indian" means an Indian British subject or the Ruler or a subject of a State in India;

"Indian-controlled ship" means a ship chartered by the Government, or a ship owned by or, if the ship is chartered, owned and chartered by—

(a) an Indian, or

(b) a company incorporated and registered in British India, a corporation, partnership or association—

(i) in which, in the case of a company, not less than 75 per cent. of the shares or stock, other than debenture stock, or in case of a corporation, partnership or association, not less than 75 per cent. of the capital and the right to not less than 75 per cent. of the profits, is vested in Indians in their own right and for their own benefit free from any trust or fiduciary obligation in favour of any person other than an Indian;

(ii) of which the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director, if any, and to not less than 75 per cent. of members of the Board of Directors are Indians;

(iii) in which not less than 75 per cent. of the voting power is vested in Indians;

Provided that voting power vested in an Indian shall be deemed not to be so vested if, by any contract or understanding or otherwise, it is arranged that such power is to be exercised directly or indirectly on behalf of any person other than an Indians; and

(iv) of which the Managing Agent, if any, is an Indian or the Managing Firm, if any, fulfills the conditions specified in Clause (i), (ii) and (iii).

PENALTIES.

(1) Any person who—

(a) is the owner, charters or agent or has command or charge of a ship which contravenes the provisions of section 3, or

(b) contravenes the conditions of a licence, or

(c) signs a false statement or false declaration in an application for a licence, knowing the same to be false,

shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Where a person punishable under sub-section (1) is a company, corporation, partnership, or association, any secretary, director or other officer or person concerned with management thereof shall be punishable as provided in that sub-section, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or without his consent.

EXEMPTION OF PUBLIC-SHIPS.

12. This Act shall not apply to ships belonging to His Majesty or the Government, or to ships belonging to any foreign Prince or State and employed otherwise than for profit in the public service of that Prince or State.

SAVING.

13. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to derogate from any of the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI'S NAMEDAY

Celebrations In Bombay

To celebrate the Nameday of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, the national hero of modern Poland, the Polish Consul in Bombay and Mrs. Banasinska held a reception on Tuesday night at their residence "Karwa Castle," Walkeshwar Road.

The gathering included members of the Consular corps in Bombay, high Government officials and well known Indian and European citizens.

The Consul in a short speech thanked his guests for having so kindly responded to his invitation and joining him in the celebration of the Nameday of Poland's "grand old man", Marshal Pilsudski.

The guests were then entertained to a concert of "Polish Music" which was unique of its kind in Bombay. Select pieces of some of the world famous Polish composers like Chopin, Paderewski, Wieniawski and Rozycki and typical Polish national tunes were included in the programme and were very much appreciated.

After the concert a sumptuous supper was served and the dancing continued well after midnight.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 16th March 1935 220,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 16th March 1935 35,542,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to the 16th March 1935 4,500,000

Total during the week ending the 16th March 1935 220,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 16th March 1935 31,042,000.

SILVER JUBILEE AND PRINCE OF WALES' APPEAL

Mr. S. S. Dubash writes:

It is encouraging to learn that on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties an appeal is made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to think of the youths of the nation and to aid organisations for the welfare and amelioration of the younger generation. Subscriptions are invited to establish "King George's Trust" on this behalf.

It should be therefore expected that in India also a corresponding fund in response to the appeal of the Prince of Wales will be started by the Viceroy and the Silver Jubilee Committee will take up the matter with the same warmth and earnestness that has actuated the Younger Member of the Royal Family to help the youth, which in India too as said by the Princes needs three things to fit it for life-discipline, friends and opportunity. These three gifts are in our power."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Reformatory Matunga on Wednesday.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1935

INEXPLICABLE POLICY

The recent removal by the Bombay Government of the ban on several institutions in the Presidency supposed to have taken part in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932, only serves to remind the public that there are several more institutions still under a ban and several C. D. prisoners still in jail. There are, for instance, the Hindustani Seva Dal, the Desha Sevika Sangha, the Youth League and several Ashrams in Bardoli that are still treated by Government as unlawful institutions. And there are still about thirty C. D. prisoners suffering incarceration. Then there are many who have been deported to the States to which they technically belonged, though they were long doing business in this Presidency or for other reasons residing in it more or less permanently. And the deportation orders against these are not yet cancelled. It is most amazing, indeed, that such should be the state of things a year after Civil Disobedience was formally called off and more than two years after the movement, by Government's own admission, had ceased to be active.

Keeping Alive Bitterness

It is impossible to understand Government's policy in the matter, if they have a policy at all. Consider their attitude towards the Seva Dal. That institution, though, originally independent, has for several years past, been a part of the Congress organisation and absolutely under its control. If the Congress Committees that control and direct the Dal can be restored to freedom, there is no reason why the Dal itself should not be dealt with likewise. The Desha Sevika Sangha has no doubt been independent of the Congress. But we doubt if Government themselves would venture to state that the Sangha has ever displayed or countenanced any leanings towards violence. The Sevika's non-violence has always been exemplary. We cannot imagine why their Sangha should still be under a ban. Government gain nothing by their policy towards it but lose much in the eyes of the world by what looks like vindictivenes. If Government think that by their attitude they can frighten the Sevikas into giving up every activity of the Congress, they are making a huge mistake. For almost all the Sevikas have resumed their constructive activities, like khaddar work, enlisting Congress members and the like, under the auspices of new institutions they have organised. Similarly, though the Youth Leagues continue to be regarded as unlawful, their members are active enough as members of other organisations. The continued ban on all these institutions tends only to keep alive the feeling of bitterness and resentment in the minds of thousands who belong to them or sympathise with them.

Dangerous To Be Ungenerous

The position in Bardoli and some other parts of Gujarat is particularly serious. In his speech in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Aney's cut motion, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai stated that "every single institution in that taluka is still in the possession of Government, entirely unused, entirely uncared for, and the buildings in some places are almost on the point of falling down." Can Government offer a shred of justification for such a harsh policy and for the fact that while the ban on some of these intitutions has now been renewed, others still continue to be under the ban? In the village of Ras, it is said that attempts are still being made to recover old fines, though probably the persons fined have already served extra periods of imprisonment in lieu of their fines. It is alleged that in some cases attempts are made to attach even bullocks, given to the poor farmers by the relief committee. We hope this last report at least is not accurate. We hope, too, that in any case the people that are being harassed will refuse to lapse from their policy of absolute non-violence or to be otherwise demoralised. It is superfluous to add that none will beg for any favour by accepting any humiliating conditions. To Government we would only say what Mr. Bhulabhai said in the Assembly, that "in a matter of this kind it is wise to be generous but it is dangerous to be ungenerous."

Constructive Finance For India

The Finance Member of the Government of India demanded, the other day, in the course of the discussion on the Finance Bill, some constructive suggestions, rather than merely negative criticism. It is not, of course, the business of the Opposition always to offer constructive alternatives,—especially in a country like ours where the Opposition have no chance of giving effect to their suggestions; and where they have every reason to dread that their suggestions, if adopted at all, would be adopted in a style and with a viewpoint wholly dissimilar to their intentions in offering them. One has but to recall the whole miserable chapter of Government attitude on the rural reconstruction programme to appreciate the enormity of official effrontery in uttering such cliches of bureaucratic stock-in-trade during debates in the Assembly. At the risk, however, of finding Sir James in a far more critical and destructive mood than his most "negative" critic, we would invite his attention to the following suggestions by no means unheard-of until this moment, in the hope that he may give a thought to them while the Finance Bill is still before the Assembly.

The entire system of the Indian taxation of incomes is in the first place vitiated by numerous exemptions, such as those in regard to agricultural incomes even of the most enormous size, or those paid abroad. Even granting that Sir James and his colleagues have no desire to offend the powerful Zamindar class, and even recognising that taxation of agricultural incomes of a certain size is permitted to Provincial Governments under the new Bill for the Government of India, and may, as such, be avoided for the present, we see no justification for the continued exemption of all incomes earned in India but paid out of India in sterling. The heavy list of Government pensions and leave allowances in sterling, as also the payment of interest on the Sterling Debt, would, if properly taxed, add at least about four crores per annum to our revenues. Incidentally, these exemptions provide an illustration of class rule and sectional government in this country, which we would strongly commend to Sir James and his kind to ponder over, both in its immediate reaction and its ultimate consequences, financial as well as psychological. Again, the absence of any provision to permit business losses of one year being carried forward to the next, and the tax charged on something like an average of income in a given period of years, make the Indian system of taxing incomes radically different from that in Sir James's own pet paradise. His predecessor had recognised this anomaly which is also an injustice; but he was unable to remedy it. To Sir James however, the anomaly wears only one appearance. It is paying; and so he would not discontinue it, even though it is a patent injustice. We add this comment, because, when a daring critic of Sir James in the Assembly, Mr Mathuradas Vissonji, ventured to allude to this source, the Finance Member rasped out an interjection: "It would cost a crore per annum." What if it does? Is it or is it not, an injustice, and even "un-British," as our ancient Nationalist leaders were wont to describe any superlatively immoral practice? Sir James does not, of course, care to consider whether at a time depression has had its worst effects, and the losses resulting from it have had time to be adjusted, there really would be so much loss of revenue from this simple reform of the tax-system, as he was pleased to assert "ex cathedra," and without his usual lack of detailed explanation to his uninitiated critics But that is an ancient habit of bureaucrats all the world over; and Sir J. Grigg is a noble ornament of that order, both in India and in England.

There is, in the direct taxes in India, no provision for rebates in proportion to the burdens supported by given incomes, as they have in Britain in regard to children; nor is there any distinction made between "earned" and "unearned" incomes. Both these peculiarities are found in the British system. We quote that example, because Sir James, we fancy, would be too contemptuous to give even a thought to any non-British analogy, much less a hint. But even British precedents, British analogies, must undergo a climatic change, when they consider the situation in this country. What is sauce for Britain may be poison for India. If ever they admit the possibility of such distinctions, questions might inevitably be raised whether the present scale of bureaucratic salaries in India could really be said to be "earned," whether interest payments to foreign bond-holders could by any stretch of imagination be said to be earned. Sir James Grigg is too stalwart a Britisher to enter upon any such risky ground. Sufficient for him the shibboleth, as ancient as it is unfounded,—that India is not England. Any ills of the body politic, any injustice of the tax-system could be effectively concealed by this excellent recipe for all bureaucrats in doubt or dilemma. Should such a distinction be made, and should rebates be granted at the same time, upto, say, a maximum income of Rs. 5,000 per annum in respect of not more than three children under age,—the tax system would become much more just, and at the same time more productive,—paradoxical as Sir James may be inclined to call this remark. We shall not refer to that obvious anomaly of taxing incomes, in several stages or classes, at uniform rate throughout. To tax an income of Rs. 1,000 at 2 per cent., and leave untaxed one of Rs. 990 makes the higher income actually lower than the lower. To tax an income of Rs. 2,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. for example, throughout the whole income, instead of taxing the amount upto 1,999 at the lower rate, would cause an injustice that is only perceived when we reach the highest strata of incomes; but which is none the less oppressive in the lower stages. Would Sir James undertake to effect this overdue reform?

In the postal rates, railway fares and rates, there are burdens upon the country's commerce and industry, and particularly upon the poorer elements of the population, which, though they may aggregate 90 per cent of the country as a whole, there is no hope Sir James would condescend to notice. He abhors "Imaginative Financiers"; and without imagination in the Finance Member, there is no hope of such grave injustices being ever perceived. The same may be said of the salt duty, as also of the duty on the export of hides and raw skins. The former falls on the lowest strata of the people; and if the Assembly should amend the Finance Bill so as substantially to reduce this burden, the budget need not be thrown out of gear; and yet the Governor-General would have very little legitimate ground to 'certify" such a Bill in its original form and beauty. And even if certified, it is open to serious doubt, if a proper tribunal would not hold such an act even of the Governor-General to be illegal. But, of course, they count upon their critics also to have no imagination, nor daring. And so such constitutional cases have little chance to become crucial tests, as they ought to be made. The hides duty has helped to foster a local industry in this country, which may be stinking in the nostrils of our foreign competitors. The Finance member may not give heed to such constructive criticism and may dismiss it as negative or ineffective. But will that verdict be accepted by the Assembly?

BOMBAY THE "BEAUTIFUL"!

It Is A Mockery To Describe Bombay, With Its Dirty Slums As A Beautiful City

By K. F. NARIMAN.

I.

It must have been a blind artist who, in a moment of sentimental infatuation, described this town and Island of Bombay as 'beautiful.' Calcutta's title as a 'City of Palaces' has been partially justified by long rows of huge structures, that look more like dingy, dark castles or fortresses, than artistic palaces, but Bombay's ill-fitting and misleading description as 'beautiful' reminds one of a cook or chimney-sweeper or factory-worker, whose unclean garments and filthy unbathed person, is covered by a decent fancy over-coat, so that the exterior deceptive, clean and neat appearance serves as an effective lid to conceal the real filth and dirt within, with which both his person and undergarments are besmeared. The grand marine drives along gorgeous sea-shores, intercepted by princely palaces and parks, ornamental domes and band-stands, main asphalted roads and blazing lights, like the deceptive upper garments, serve as a lid to cover and conceal the real deplorable and disgraceful interior and inner conditions of the city, that is full of filth, dirt, ditches and slums, that would shame any modern town. And some human dwellings in poorer localities are worse than dogs' kennels or horses' stables in aristocratic quarters.

Ocular Proof

If you want to convince a visitor with real demonstrable ocular proof to 'destroy' Bombay's claim to be styled 'beautiful' you must take him to Kamatipura, in the heart of the most thickly-populated area or to those dark patches in all wards, the so-called Harijan quarters. Beautiful but costly, the Gate-way of India at Apollo Bunder, stands at one end of the city as a modern new addition to city's architectural and aesthetic beauty; but as marked contrast to that Worli-Koliwada, Dharavi and Sion Wadala, serve as rear gateways or exits from the other three ends of the city. They are aptly described as hell-ways, that lead the visitor into three miniature civic hells, where in the midst of supposed advanced modern civilization, large sections of populace, numbering thousands, live in primitive state, amongst heaps of dung, dirt and filth, 15 or 20 huddled up in dungeons, miscalled human-dwellings, without air and light, without privies, water-pipes or 'nanies,' the locality having no dispensaries to tend to the disabled and the sick, the nearest hospital being miles away, without any cheap-transport facilities. There are no drains in the whole area, filthy water percolates and spreads fouling the area all round where they rest the whole night, no lights on side streets; in short, no symbol or symptom of modern civilisation or civic amenities or elementary comfort, and still these areas are supposed to be parts of Municipal Wards, within the municipal limits of the 'Urbs Prima in Indis.' These inhabitants pay the same dues and taxes, that others pay, 'equality of treatment' being strictly enforced in that respect. Liquor or toddy shops are the only civic institutions supplied by the benevolent 'Sirkar Ma Bap' to complete their misery and distress.

A Picture Of Misery

I have journeyed on foot in many remote nooks and corners of these neglected out-skirts. They are considered to be historical relics and memorable ancient landmarks of this ancient town. The contrast between the modern city and these ancient parts, untouched by municipal hands, is so great that a stranger refuses to believe that they form part and parcel of the same city. I have seen groaning ailing, suffering, disabled and diseased aged humanity, heaped up in a gunny cover bundle, like a collection of sweepings or refuge, dying by inches in dark ill-ventilated corners of dingy sheds, untended and unnursed, neither a doctor, nor even a quack to render medical aid, too weak to stir out and too poor to be removed in a conveyance to a hospital at least five miles away. Such domestic tragedies I have witnessed with my own eyes on a visit to a Dharavi village on Sunday last. The awful stench and horrible surroundings, are enough to make even a normally healthy person sick, but to the already ailing weak sufferers, they must be acting as slow but sure poisoning of the system. In that inhuman tortuous state, number of citizens are patiently suffering, awaiting the last destined call of deliverance, that alone can end their unbearable distress and misery in this cruel world. This is no exaggeraton or mere flourish of the language: I am penning these doleful lines with tragic pictures fresh before my eyes.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

A FRANK ADMISSION

With really admirable frankness Bhai Parmananda advises Hindus that "as far as the immediate future is concerned," they should "take the Communal Award as a settled fact for the present." With equal frankness he "did not feel that any change would be made in the Award by the effort of the (Malaviya) deputation." But Bhaiji agrees "with the proposed plan of Pandit Malaviya to lead a deputation of Hindus to England to voice their feelings against the Communal Award"! The inconsistency is worthy of those who refuse to face facts and who have a never-failing weakness for what they themselves regard as futile. But Malaviyaji ought not to have been among them. What is worse still is that the emphasis which the Deputation will lay on their protesting reconcilability to the Communal Award—that is what Bhai Parmananda says—will also, by inference, suggest consenting indifference to the rest of the British proposals for "constitutional reforms."

A BAD SUBSTITUTE.

The Bombay Government have done but bare justice in deciding to abolish tolls throughout the Presidency. But if they thought that their decision would induce the Legislative Council to agree to any alternative tax they chose, they must have been fairly disillusioned by now by the severe criticism levelled by the Council at the proposed Motor Tax. If fresh taxation is at all necessary, a tax should be devised the incidence of which would fall only on the wealthy, who can afford it, but should spare the poor, who are already groaning under the weight of existing taxes. From this point of view, it is equitable enough to tax the wealthy owners of private motor cars. But the proposed Bill goes much further and by taxing lorries and buses virtually taxes locomotion and business in general. Moreover, it encroaches upon the tax-levying rights of local bodies, for taxes on conveyances are almost always left to such bodies. As Government have not yet exhausted the possibilities of retrenchment to avoid fresh taxation and have recklessly restored the salary cut fully, it is best for the Council to throw out the Bill altogether.

"EMERGENCY POWERS" IN BENGAL

The Duchess of Atholl unconsciously did a service to India and particularly to Bengal by referring in Parliament to the extension of the Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act. It is quite true, as Sir Samuel Hoare suggested and as the Governments of India and Bengal have themselves confidently affirmed, that Terrorism is not on the increase. In fact it is claimed to have been effectively checked and brought under control. We do not here propose to go into the merits of the measures adopted by the Government but even if it is granted that they were necessary and desirable, the question arises as to why the operation of the Anti-Terrorist Act is being extended now over almost the whole of Bengal. "Affected areas" are being placed under the 'civil' authority of military officers and the rest are being promoted in their turn to the status of "affected areas". Why? Is it the intention that "Emergency Measures" should form the permanent basis of provincial executive administration in Bengal?

DUTY OF NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

The Nizam's Government would do well to give greater and more sympathetic attention to conditions prevailing in the famine-stricken areas of the Raichur District and Kopbal Jagir. The statement issued by Miss Padmaja Naidu, after careful and thorough inquiry, shows that the situation is serious. As Miss Naidu very pointedly suggests, the urgent issue is not the question of terminological exactitude but the problem of saving the peasantry from dire distress. It is the duty of the Government immediately to see that the peasants do not suffer from the consequences of, let us say, "scarcity" to the extent of being compelled to starve and to part with their cattle for a song. They have a famine reserve of about three crores, which would render delay in giving relief doubly objectionable.

KARNATAK LITERARY CONFERENCE

Karnatak residents in Bombay have shown commendable enterprise in inviting to the city the next session of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan (Literary Conference). They number several thousands, including many men and women of culture, and should be able to organise the conference with credit to themselves and advantage to the cause of Kannada literature. The organisers need not fear, as some of them seem to do, that they may appear to be too provincial or to be prompted by malice towards other vernaculars. Kannada has had a great literature in the past and has great possibilities in the future. And it is obviously the duty of the Kannada speaking people to develop their literature, whether they reside in Karnataka or outside it. Only, for the purpose of getting into close contact with the people of the country in general, they should rely far more on Hindustani than on English. In this connection it is most gratifying to note that under the auspices of the Dakshina Bharata Hindi Pracharak Sabha, Karnatakis have been making very good progress in acquiring a working knowledge of Hindi.

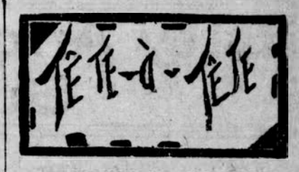
—PRESS VIEWS—

Prince Abdul Rahman Khan

It was reported a few days ago that Prince Abdul Rahman, son of Amir Yakub Khan, has gone on hunger-strike as his allowance has been reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 450 since his recent transfer from Burma to Coonoor. Confirmation is lacking of the report of hunger-strike. He has addressed a memorial to the Viceroy, complaining against the reduction of his allowance, asking for a special grant for his daughter's marriage, and praying for his release. It is to be hoped the Viceroy will deal with the prince's petition promptly and generously. Meanwhile it is incumbent on the Muslim members of the Madras Legislative Council and those of the Assembly to take steps to see that the prince gets what he desires—"Deccan Times".

Discreet!

The Home Member of Bombay acted discreetly, we think, by refusing to prepare a statement showing the resolutions passed by the Bombay Legislative Council since the introduction of Reforms to which effect had not been given by the Government. The Home Member's refusal was based on the ostensible ground that the information could not be collected without considerable labour incommensurate with the results. The public have a shrewd suspicion that the real reasons for Mr. Bell's unwillingness to prepare the statement have to be sought elsewhere. The Home Member knew it fully well that had he supplied the information asked for it would at once reveal the real character of the Reforms.—"Advance".



DETECTION OF CRIME IN INDIA

Importance Of Science And Laboratory Methods Over-rated.

—Headlines.

Over-rated? We thought they were not recognised at all.

* * * *

Addressing a students' meeting at Jubbulpore, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri advised them to devote all the energy and resources at their command to the uplift of the masses and to educating them.

But not, we hope, politically or in the rights of the masses.

* * * *

Invited to treat prisoners as they are treated in Russia, the Law Member of the Madras Government is reported to have declared that there was no comparison between India and Russia.

We thoroughly agree with him.

* * * *

"The trouble with India's education is that it has progressed too fast and has outstripped industrial and technical developments", says Lord Halifax, the Christian and sympathetic ex-Viceroy of India.

The trouble with Lord Halifax, however, is that his Lordship is a British Imperialist.

* * * *

It could not occur to his Lordship—how could it?—that perhaps "industrial and technical developments" were too slow.

Much less could it occur to his Lordship that the progress of all the three—Education, Industry Technique—was much too slow as compared with that in the rest of the world.

* * * *

"I am" declares Doctor Sapru, "as strongly opposed to-day to provincial autonomy by itself and independently of the change at the centre as I ever was."

That ought to dispose of all suspicions regarding the attitude of Doctor Sapru—"strong opposition" and "weak consent" being of course interchangeable terms.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY IN AIR STRENGTH

COMMONS DEBATE ON ESTIMATES.

Sir Philip Sassoon Dispels Mr. Churchill's Fears.

—Headlines.

And correspondingly impels others' fears.

* * * *

Giving evidence before the U. P. Unemployment Committee a Mr. J. G Ryan, Secretary of the European Chamber of Commerce, said that "unemployment was not peculiar to India".

How wonderful! We ought to thank Mr. Ryan for this remarkable but correct piece of information.

* * * *

Still, without disparaging the value of Mr. Ryan's contribution to India's knowledge, we are bound to say that the fact is well-known in this country. Unemployment is certainly not peculiar to India. What is peculiar to India is the attitude of the "State" to a widespread and chronic evil.

* * * *

"I am sure another war would end Europe", says Baron von Neurath.

That explains the conscription scheme. Germany cannot be content with contributing less than others to the destruction.

* * * *

Herr Hitler having announced that the German force "will never be used for the purposes of aggression," the general feeling of security should, suggests the naive Baron, "be more easily brought about".

So do Baldwin, Flandin, Mussolini and the rest of them and the unfortunate "general feeling of security" is getting crushed under the collective weight of these assurances.

* * * *

MR. SASTRI AT AMRAOTI

New High Court In July?

—Press Headlines.

But even if Mr. Sastri were constituted the full High Court it would amount to a degradation. He is already a Privy Councillor.

* * * *

Small Boy: "Father, what's a Committee?"

Father: "A committee is a body that keeps minutes and wastes hours."

"PERIOD OF GRAVEST PERIL ENTERED"

Churchill Raises War Bogey

Declares In Commons Britain's Air Programme Is Inadequate

(Special Cable).
LONDON, March 19.

A feature of the debate on air estimates in the House of Commons was the speech of Mr. Winston Churchill who claimed that in last November Britain and Germany had virtually an equal air strength. Since then the British position is worsened.

Germany now had a minimum of 600 first-line aeroplanes and with the possible addition of Germany's military aircraft in 1935-36 they will be 1,500.

British programme was most inadequate. They entered a period of gravest peril, faced with something very like a possibility of the resumption of war, which ended in 1918, but he still hoped and believed that it might be averted.

Sir Philip Sassoon, the Air Secretary in reply said, that according to Government's latest information, there was every reason to think they were still stronger than Germany aerially. The situation was deteriorated to a certain extent since last November.

There had been greater acceleration in the German manufacture of the aircraft, but nevertheless he considered that at the end of the year Britain will still have a narrow margin of superiority. He emphasised that the British programme was defensive, and capable of increase or decrease as emergency required.

Government had not abandoned the hope of limitation of armaments, and did not consider that the expansion or acceleration was yet rendered finally necessary.

The situation was very anxious. Government were determined to see that no stone was unturned for adequate protection of the country and the Empire.

NO ANNEXATION TO FREE STATE

Ulster's Position Is Unalterable, Says N. Ireland Minister

BELFAST, March 8.
(By Air Mail).

"Ulster's constitutional position is unaltered and unalterable, and we mean to pass on our birthright of equal citizenship with Great Britain unimpaired to those who come after us."

These were the strong words used by Mr. J. M. Andrews, Northern Ireland Minister of Labour, when he addressed a meeting of Ulster Unionists here.

"Whether, he said, Mr. Cosgrave speaks with mildness or with measured and persuasive words, or Messrs. De Valera, O'Kelly and O'Duffy threaten, it makes no difference to Ulster.

"We know that their aims are the same, namely, that they desire that Ulster should be annexed to the Irish Free State, and an All Irish Republic established.

"But we will never allow ourselves to be annexed."—Reuter.

QUOTAS BENEFIT LANCASHIRE

Imperial Preference And Readiness Of Colonies To Sacrifice

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, the Colonial Secretary, speaking at a political meeting at Hampstead, paid a strong tribute to the various British Colonies who have placed quotas on Japanese goods which were entering their countries at prices with which even tariffs could not compete.

"I have had letters from Manchester Firms" he said, "telling me they are getting enquiries and orders from places they had almost forgotten were on the map". The Colonies, said Sir Philip, recognising that the whole Empire had given them preference, were ready to make a very real sacrifice for Lancashire trade. Already in many places Lancashire goods were going in at five times the rate they were six months ago.

"In the Gold Coast" continued the Minister "we used to sell about 600,000 yards of textile goods a month. Since this new policy this figure has risen to something like 4,000,000 yards a month.

"In Ceylon we are back very nearly to the 1924-32 average. The people of the British Empire in colonies all over the world have done that for our trade readily and willingly because they know we are trying to do all we can for them here."

Sir Philip recalled that when quotas were introduced many people referred to them as 'sordid bonds.' "What is there sordid about this, he asked? It is good sentiment, good business and good will. It is only by this policy that we are able to achieve that kind of good-will and its results."

ANGLO-MOSLEM COUNCIL

Will Foster Friendship With Islam

LONDON, (By Mail).

A permanent body for the fostering of friendship between Great Britain and Islam, has been formed in connection with the Royal Jubilee Celebrations.

It consists of a council of Peers and Moslem leaders, forty-nine of whom altogether have consented to serve. Their names will be announced at a banquet to be held in London in May. Miss Margaret Farquherson, President of the National League, was the originator of the scheme.

She told a Reuter reporter that it seemed to her that the celebration of the King's Jubilee, when many prominent Moslems would be in England, would offer an excellent opportunity to set up a permanent body to foster friendship between the Moslem of the world and this country, which she described as a "rock of moral stability and permanence in a changing world."

"So the council came into being" she added. "Some of the members spend their time between India and England, but they will all be in London in connection with the Jubilee, and it will be during that time that the first meeting of the council will take place."

ANOTHER WAR WOULD END EUROPE

Neurath Believes Common Basis Of Understanding Can Be Reached

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BERLIN, March 19.

"Now that Germany assumed what she considers necessary for the equality, and Herr Hitler announced that this force will never be used for the purposes of aggression, the general feeling of security should be more easily brought about," said Foreign Minister Baron von Neurath in an interview with Reuter.

He added, "it ought to be possible to reach a common basis of understanding. I am sure another war would end Europe."

Replying to the suggestion that the figure of 36 divisions caused a surprise Baron von Neurath said, "All that has been fixed is the obligation for every healthy German to do his duty if summoned. The figure 36 is a frame within which Germany would be organised.

He added that Sir John Simon's visit is opening in a good atmosphere. The discussions cannot be easy, but now at least the basis is much clearer.

FRANCE TO ENLIST MORE SOLDIERS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, March 19.

With a view to attracting more professional soldiers to join the army Government have drafted a Bill which is adopted by the Finance Commission of the Chamber, and will shortly come before the Chamber.

Increasing credits for bounty will be paid on enlisting by about £280,000.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA'S CENTENARY

Dr. Rajan's Tribute At Delhi Celebration

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"Hinduism is a universal religion that can find a place for all humanity of all climes and of all ages", declared Dr. T. S. Rajan, before a religious gathering that assembled at the premises of the Ramkrishna Mission, New Delhi, to celebrate the 100th Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna Deva.

Dr. Rajan dwelling on the pristine glory of Hinduism said, "Faiths have grown with political power, promulgated with physical force and established with arms and military force. But Hinduism has borne the brunt of onslaughts and fights, and still to-day 27 crores of human beings stand solidly to say: weak as we may be, powerless as we may be, the spirit that stands for Hinduism is unconquerable, and as long as that spirit is there Hinduism shall live not as a mere dead faith, but as a faith that will even enliven the dead".

SPIRITUAL FREEDOM

The speaker continued, "The grand conception of Hinduism is spiritual freedom. Hinduism has survived political serfdom, simply because it has recognised the fundamental principles on which human life is based, that is, freedom to develop according to ones own light. The world is as diverse as humanity, and no religion would suit human mind which does not go to the length that human mind craves to go."

Concluding Dr. Rajan paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Ramkrishna Paramhansa Dev who was an Avatar and who led the world to light and spiritual knowledge.—United Press.

BELGIUM TO STICK TO GOLD STANDARD

Resignation Of Cabinet Will Not Affect Policy

BRUSSELS, March 19.

The resignation of the Cabinet will not affect Belgium's policy of keeping the currency on the gold standard, declared an official of the National Bank. He added that after the resignation of the right wing, the Chamber held a meeting and except for two votes decided to adhere to the gold standard policy.

The Left Wing of the Senate has made a similar decision. He pointed out that the Socialists have also declared for the maintenance of the gold standard.—Reuter.

PLANE CRASH IN BELGIAN CONGO

French Africa Governor-General, Wife & 5 Others Killed In Accident

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BRUSSELS, March 19.

M. Edouard Renard, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, and a party of six, including his wife, were found dead in the Belgian Congo, the plane in which they were travelling being found in fragments.

It is believed that the pilot lost control during a sandstorm and the plane struck the ground with great force.

Planes and a powerful tractor were used in the search along the banks of the Congo River and the adjacent regions for the missing plane.

M. Renard and party left Brazzaville by air at 8 a.m. on March 15 in a big three-engined aeroplane on an official tour of the Chad region. They were last heard of two hours later after wirelessing that they had successfully survived a tornado and were then proceeding normally, though they were hampered by a thick fog.

In addition to M. Renard and his wife, there were three officers, a wireless operator and a mechanic. It is estimated the plane was near Coquilhatville on the Belgian Congo, from where it had last wirelessed.

M. Renard was Prefect of the Seine department at the time of the Paris riots in February 1934, when he resigned. Prior to that he was head of the office of the Ministry of the Interior (1926-27) and director of the Surete Generale (1927-29).

ENGLISH BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, March 19.

At Thurston's Hall in the United Kingdom Professional Billiards Championship Davis (in play) made 4,523 points and Smith 2,026 at the close.

The winner meets Tom Newman, the only other challenger, in the final.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

The following notifications have been made in the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated March 21:—

Mr N S Lokur, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is appointed to be Additional Sessions Judge in the Kaira Sessions Division and to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Sessions in Kaira during the period of the ensuing summer vacation of the District Court of Kaira and to try all cases committed, and to hear all appeals presented, to the Court of Sessions n Kaira during such period.

Mr R P Wagale, Mamlatdar of Ranebennur and a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Dharwar is invested with the additional power to try summarily (section 260).

Mr V B Khaire, Officiating Mahalkari of Mahableshwar and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Satara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, is invested with the additional power to make order as to first offenders of (section 562).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Dr W Burns, Director of Agriculture, is granted leave for six months and six days in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr N J Bhaisa, officiating Superintendent of Excise, Ratnagiri Division, is granted leave for one month and fifteen days.

Mr R J Smith, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, is granted leave for six months.

Mr R N Samarth, on return from leave is to be Superintendent of Excise, Poona Division vice Mr P J Hudson, reverting.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The continuance of the following appointments at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, for the academic year 1935-36 has been sanctioned:

(1) Dr M S Patel, to be Honorary Professor of Industrial Chemistry. (2) Dr S K Banerji, D.Sc., Meteorologist, Bombay is to be Honorary Professor of Applied Physics.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mahomed Niaz Ahmed, Officiating Assistant Engineer, who was placed under suspension is dismissed from service.

Demanding Swaraj No Sedition

No Hatred In Saying "Indians Are Slaves"

To Create Public Opinion Was Dr. Satyapal's Avowed Object, Argues Bhulabhai

LAHORE, March 20.

The Court room of Mr. Justice Currie at the High Court was crowded to-day to suffocation by the members of the Bar, the public and the press to hear the arguments in Doctor Satyapal's appeal against the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on him for an alleged seditious speech.

MOVE TO LARGER COURTROOM

The judge had to change the sitting for a more commodious room two times and finally selected the room of the Chief Justice where the hearing was held after being delayed for an hour and a half. Strong police guards were posted to keep peace and control the crowd.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, arguing for the defence admitted at the outset the correctness of facts and circumstances of the case against Dr Satyapal and said that the actual language of the speech was not very much in dispute, the accused offering only corrections in the lower Court.

CONGRESS POSITION EXPLAINED.

The sole object of the speech, said Mr Desai, was to explain the principle and ideal of the Congress and canvass votes for the Congress nominee, Mr Asaf Ali. The defence Counsel proceeding pointed out to the Court the present policy of the Congress; the civil disobedience movement had been officially withdrawn and constitutional means had been adopted. The Congress had been, is, and will be standing for Swaraj, and, of course, the present methods of fight adopted by the Congress were purely constitutional and peaceful.

"A WRONG TEST."

The trying Court applied a wrong test, continued the Counsel, though it admitted that the bulk of the speech was not objectionable, but contained passages and ideas which, it was alleged, brought the Government to contempt and hatred. The speech should have been judged liberally and not from particular sentences.

DR SATYAPAL'S INTENTION

Alluding to the intention of the speaker he argued that the ostensible purpose of the speaker being to canvass support for the Congress nominee, the Court should have judged the effect produced by his speech on an average hearer and not the impression created on the Court, which might have been offended by the stray passages here and there. The avowed object of Dr Satyapal was to create public opinion in favour of Mr Asaf Ali who stood for Swaraj by peaceful means.

QUOTES TILAK CASE.

Counsel cited profusely from the sedition cases of late Lokamanya Tilak and Dr Annie Beasant that intention was an essential factor in such cases.

NO SEDITION.

To demand Swaraj was not sedition, said Mr Desai and quoted the ruling of the Calcutta High Court in support of his contention. Swaraj does not necessarily mean independence by turning out the British, he added, but home rule within the Empire. Dr Satyapal was not exhorting the people for civil disobedience, but explaining the Congress ideals, vis-a-vis Swaraj and neutrality to Communal Award.

"Indians are slaves," the Counsel held, was a mere phraseology no longer considered to be seditious in a speech and never spread hatred or contempt. It is never a "cloak" for that purpose as the trying Magistrate remarked in his judgment.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Diwan Ramlal, the Government advocate replying, submitted that it is false test of Law for a Judge to disregard the effect of the speech on his own mind. It is difficult for any Judge or human being to escape such effect while judging its effect on an audience, who are average ordinary human beings.

He submitted that the speaker related to the Martial Law atrocities, and said that the National Hero, Lala Lajpat Rai, met with his death at the hands of the Government Agents, which created feelings against the Government established by Law.

The Court reserved orders.—United Press.

BRITISH PRESS ON BERLIN MISSION

"Daily Herald" On Essential Problems To Be Faced

LONDON, March 19.

The Newspapers generally welcome the decision. The "Times" says in the new circumstances Sir John Simon's visit must more clearly than before be a mission of exploration on British account. It may none-the-less produce results of eventual value.

VON NEURATH'S REPLY.

The "Daily Telegraph" observes that the decision to proceed with the visit will convince opinion, both here and abroad, that the British Government continues to make every effort which may bring about that general settlement to which the Anglo-French Communique looked forward. Gen. Von Neurath's answer if accepted at its full face value, should imply that Germany's violent week-end gesture did not slam the door to any agreed limitation of armaments, but was merely an unusually forceful piece of advance bidding which might display Germany's maximum demands preparatory to next week's friendly discussions. But if the proclamation to the German people is Hitler's final word, to be repeated as such at the discussions, the successful outcome of the Berlin visit must be reckoned a somewhat forlorn hope.

"ADMIRABLE IN TONE".

The "Daily Herald" says the British Note is admirable in tone and temper and it is all to the good that Gen. Von Neurath's answer is such that Sir John Simon can go to Berlin. The essential thing is that all the problems raised by or affected by the German declaration, shall be discussed calmly with an eye not on the blunders of the past, but on the possibilities of future. After the Note, as before it, the chief requisites for European peace remain the same—Disarmament and Security.

IMPORTANCE OF VISIT.

"The News Chronicle" observes that to-day the importance of the visit is even more evident than it was when it was first announced. If the uneasiness which has been aroused in Europe by Germany's apparent determination to have an army stronger than France's is to be allowed, the German Government must convince Europe that its attitude to the system of collective security is one of co-operation and not antagonism.—B.O.W.

Our Baroda Letter

ANOMALY IN FEDERATION

Prof. Palande Criticises Nominated State Representatives

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Mar. 18

Under the auspices of the Baroda Economic Association, Dewan Bahadur Mr. A. U. Malji delivered a public lecture on "Co-operative lendings and their relative advantages," when Naibdewan Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati presided. During the course of his address he stated that "Co-operation is both a sovereign and dangerous remedy as it is sought and applied particularly in unlimited liability type of societies." He discussed the main factors of co-operative lendings viz. (1) Looking to member's requirements ahead, (2) Subjecting them to popular check by open voting, (3) Meeting the same as and when required, (4) Application of loans to their declared purposes, (5) Capacity to repay, (6) Mature of security to ensure timely repayments and (7) Due facilities of extension in case of needs. He expressed that "It must be acknowledged that if well-managed societies exist in the rural areas a better Sowkar cannot be conceived,

INSURANCE FUND

He opined that "In any case each society can open an insurance fund from out of its lendings to cover its probable bad debts." Concluding his address he pleaded for (1) lowering the interest rates in sympathy with the easy money market, (2) doing away with penal and compound interest, (3) introducing rebate payment to members who punctually repay their loans, (4) fixing repayment of sanctioned loans with notions of reclamation and always in consonance with the borrowers repaying capacities and (5) reduction in recovery charges, at present estimated at Rs. 15-2-9 per cent.

STATES UNDER FEDERATION

Under the auspices of Navjuwan Bandhu Samaj, Prof. Palande of Surat College delivered a lecture on "Indian Federation and Native States" when Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee presided. Prof. Palande explained the scheme of Federation and exposed the disadvantages of indirect election. He criticised at length the nature of nominated representatives of Indian States and explained the anomaly that these persons could meddle in British Indian affairs while the representatives of British India would be debarred from discussing the internal administration of the States.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee urged subjects of the State to organise and unite for demanding their fundamental rights.

ARMY TRANSPORT FOR DUBLIN

Government To Provide Lorries Owing To Strike Deadlock

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Mar. 20.

To-morrow Dublin will have its first public passenger vehicle after three weeks. They will be army lorries provided by the Government to operate three hours in the morning and three in the evening.

As the Strike Leaders refuse to resume work pending negotiations, Minister Lemass is establishing a Court of Enquiry into the tram and bus strike.

PRINCES AND PARAMOUNTCY

(Continued from page 1.)

es that the Government have gone back on no agreements. Surely these papers show that the points connected with the Bill are substantially those I stated in my first speech on the subject some weeks ago. They show that these differences are adjustable."

PRINCES' LETTER QUOTED.

"Formidable as they may look at first sight, I claim that they are adjustable, and in support of my views, I quote the view expressed by the Princes themselves." Sir Samuel Hoare then quoted from the letter from the Maharajas of Patiala, Bhopal and Bikaner opining that the difference should be adjustable by statesmanship and continued: "The documents show that there are about thirty points which the Princes feel bound to raise. To some extent these points overlap, but they may not be unfairly regarded as about thirty separate questions. Apart from the two substantial issues the rest of these points are points of issue."

METHOD OF ACCESSION.

About one-third are due to misunderstanding and of the other two-thirds a great majority are either points where drafting is not quite clear or where the drafting ought to be re-adjusted without sacrifice of any substantial principle in the Bill. The House can, therefore, take it that of the thirty points all, except two, are points which ought to be adjustable, and adjustable comparatively easily. Regarding the points of substance, first is the method of Accession of the Princes to the Federation. I always admitted this is a difficult and complicated issue. I would, however, point to the paragraph in the White Paper wherein is set out the exact position with reference to the method of accession, that is to say, to clause six of the Bill.

WAITING PRINCES' REACTIONS

Sir Samuel Hoare proceeded to quote the White Paper paragraph and continued: "It cannot be said here and now how far we shall be able to meet the States' views on these questions". Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that this must depend largely on the States' reactions to the White Paper. Then he proceeded to emphasise that, as a result of discussions between his and the States' advisers, no differences had been revealed which appeared to him incapable of adjustment.

RENEWED UNEASINESS

AMSTERDAM, March 19.

Renewed uneasiness is felt here with regard to Holland's monetary position, following the Belgian Government's resignation, although there is still confidence that Holland will be able to remain on the gold standard, even if Belgium leaves it.—Reuter.

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Develop Asiatic Consciousness

AS AN ANTIDOTE TO COMMUNALISM

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I beg through the kind courtesy of your columns to pay my humble tribute to Madame Halide Hanum? The visit of this noble lady has been a most opportune one, and the message that she has left with us is one which is bound to grow from more to more as time goes. She came to us as an apostle of Asiatic Unity and as one who would like to see India raised to the same level of national unity and strength that Turkey, small as it is in comparison with India, has shown. Indeed, she came not as an individual so much as a representative of the best mind of Turkey and of Islam to tell us of India, both Hindus and Muslims what they would like us to be The larger world of Islam she represents knows us to our shame that we are the weakest link in the chain of Asiatic Unity, and the most cultivated and patriotic among Muslims the world over have regretted this far more than we have any idea of. People in Turkey, in Egypt, in Persia, in Afghanistan etc. have been intensely pained at the communal bitterness shown in India, not only because it holds up the cause of our national unity, but it is a stumbling-block in the advance of Asia as a whole. They themselves suffer in one way or another because we are not masters in our own home through our own communal antagonisms. A strong self-ruling India, even though it may be a member not of the British Empire (the Empire idea must go) but of the Indo-British commonwealth of nations, would be almost as helpful to them as to itself.

It is from this larger point of view, viz., that of an all-Asian Unity that we have to look at our problems and to define our attitudes to them accordingly. Not India alone, but all Asia should be henceforth our watchword, even this larger ideal is not the ultimate goal; for we have to think in terms of the whole of Humanity, but as a very necessary step to that final goal. Let us, both Hindus and Moslems, feel that we do not belong to our respective communities especially when we consider political matters, but to India as a whole and also to Asia. We need to develop an Asiatic consciousness in us as an effective antidote to our communalism.

In this connection, while both the Hindus and the Moslems have an equal share of responsibility towards the realization of this larger ideal, the Moslems of India have a special share of their own. They belong to an inter-national Brotherhood and they have their fellow-believers in many countries of Asia. Theirs is an international civilization, culture and religion. They have to think not only of their own country but even of these countries, not in any sense of Pan-Islamic unity for the day of dividing the world in different religious groups is, thank God, gone for ever, but in the sense of an all-Asiatic cultural, political and economic unity. As a matter of fact they should lead the Hindus in this great consummation, and they can do this only by eschewing all communalism in any shape. They should be the foremost in making whatever sacrifices are necessary for this purpose and thus set an example to the Hindus.

In the creation of this larger consciousness among Moslems, the part that is being played by such noble institutions as Jamia Milia, Osmania University etc. is very significant, and the tribute that is paid to them by Madame Halide Edib is rightly deserved. The work of these is not only to manifest Moslem Culture at its highest but even to enrich and develop it by a wholesome fusion with the best in the Hindu Culture. That there is nothing wrong in this from the point of view of Islam as a religion is very properly said by Madame Halide, and one might say that the spirit of Islam demands this as an integral part of its duty to the world. Unfortunately the impression has gone round the world that Islam is the most exclusive and intolerant of religions, but there is nothing in the character of Islam itself or in its best traditions to justify this charge made against it. It is all the more incumbent, therefore, upon Muslims in India to remove this impression, however it may have come, and to restore Islam to its proper glory in the estimation of non-Moslems in India. The wise words of this Turkish lady to her fellow-believers in this matter are of the utmost value and too much emphasis can not be given to it.

A new day is at hand for all of us, nay has come not only in India but all over the world. The time is gone for ever when we can think in terms of community or nation even. We have to think now of new Asia and the new world, and to bring about an international, inter-racial and inter-religious world, in fact a new Humanity transcending caste and creed, colour and nationality, and it is of such a vision that our Turkish guest has spoken to us. Let us cherish this vision and realize her dream of us as we should be, and we shall help not only ourselves but the whole of Asia and even the whole world.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL C. PAREKH.

Rajkot, March 17.

Employers And Employees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I hasten to offer my hearty congratulations to Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Shroff on the unique success he has obtained by boldly taking his case to the appellate bench of His Majesty's High Court at Bombay. Every word in the judgment pronounced by Their Lordships is worth its weight in gold.

Mr. Ardeshir must have been a gentleman of means to go so far to get his grievances redressed by the highest tribunal in the Presidency, but what about poor people silently suffering without sufficient means to get their grievance redressed?

Some self-styled "bosses" rolling in luxury in their palatial office rooms excellently furnished with the latest luxuries that money could buy, making fabulous profits by exploiting their poor, dumb and helpless subordinates and labourers, never give one moment's thought as to what havoc they cause by one stroke of their pen in "sacking" their subordinates to the innocent members of their family dependent on them in these days when the monster of unemployment is having its devil dance not only in the Presidency but the whole country.

These bosses have in their peculiar vocabulary some choice words, e.g., "insolent, insubordinate, impertinent, rude, negligent, etc., etc." These are something like lethal weapons in their armoury when they are quite unable to argue or reason in justification of their actions.

God alone knows when such "bosses" will open their eyes and improve.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIGNANT".

Santa Cruz, March 21.

NASIK D. C. C.

President Refuses Jubilee Invitation

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, March 19.

Messrs. Dadasaheb Gadre and G H Deshpande, President and Secretary of the Nasik District Congress Committee, respectively, who are on a propaganda tour in the district have completed their tour in Yeola and Nandgaon Talukas and from the 20th inst. they will commence their tour in Malegaon Taluka.

Within a period of one week more than 2,000 Congress members have been enrolled in Nasik City. The response elsewhere in the District is also equally encouraging.

Sjt. Kakasaheb Gadre, one of the foremost members of the Nasik Bar and the younger brother of Sjt. Dadasaheb Gadre is carrying on propaganda throughout the District for increasing Khaddar Sales.

REFUSING JUBILEE INVITATION

It is reliably understood that the President of the Committee appointed for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of H. M. The King Emperor had given an invitation to Sjt. Dadasaheb Gadre, who is the President of the D C C to attend a meeting of the aforesaid Committee and co-operate in the celebration of the Silver Jubilee, but Sjt. Gadre has declined as per the resolution of the Working Committee.

INDIA BILL CONDEMNED.

In a public meeting held under the auspices of the local Warnashram Swaraj Sangh, the India Bill which is hurriedly being passed in both the houses of the British Parliament was severely condemned.

WOMEN DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS

Darbhanga Conference Resolutions

PATNA, March 19.

A move to do away with the 'Purdah' system is afoot in Darbhanga. A Conference is being held at Laheriasarai and yesterday, about 200 'Purdah' ladies attended the same. It was arranged that Sreemati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya should preside, but in her absence Mr. Prajapati Misra presided. Several ladies and gentlemen spoke emphasising the need and importance of doing away with this 'social evil' which has come to stay since very long.

Resolutions welcoming the establishment of a Mahila Vidyapith near Laheriasaria, appealing for funds for the same, urging the Assembly Members to amend the Sarda Act making offence of child marriage cognisable, and also to amend the Hindu Law of inheritance making the right of men and women equal.—United Press.

C. I. D. OFFICER ROBBED

PATNA, March 19.

A Mauser Automatic Pistol in a leather case, forty cartridges, 2 detective warrants, 5 ten rupee notes and some ornaments. These were the properties of a C. I. D. Inspector named Bhagwat Prasad stationed at Motihari stolen away by, it is reported, his servant Ramwatar Singh (26) who has disappeared since yesterday.

It is stated that the C. I. D. Officer was on a holiday visit to Patna to live with his son, when the above properties kept in a trunk were stolen away. Inquiries are proceeding.—United Press.

Gandhiji To Preside Over Hindi Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, March 20.

Telegraphic intimation from Gandhiji accepting the presidentship of the Hindi Conference has been received.

HACKED WIFE TO DEATH

Full Bench Confirms Life Sentence And Dismisses Appeal

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, March 19.

"Cruel, treacherous and brutal" was how the full Bench of the Indore High Court characterised the crime of the accused Ghasi in upholding the sentence of life imprisonment passed on him by the first Pusine Judge of the High Court.

That the accused, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, murdered her in the early hours of a morning and that after the commission of the crime he surrendered himself to the police with blood-stained Dhoti and a piece of nose in his hand, was the prosecution story.

In the course of his confession before the trying Magistrate, Ghasi stated that his wife was on terms of illicit intimacy with one Jograj and having failed in his attempts to persuade her to take to normal life with him, he, out of sheer exasperation, hacked his wife's skull with a hatchet, as a result of which she died. The accused, however, retracted the confession in the course of the trial and pleaded innocence. The full Bench, disbelieving the statement, which was an aftermath, dismissed his appeal and upheld the conviction and sentence of life imprisonment.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF D.E.S. & F. C.

Celebrations On April 20 And 21

The Secretary, Organisation Committee of the D. E. S. and the Fergusson College Golden Jubilee writes:—

The combined Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the D. E. Society and the Fergusson College were in a way inaugurated with a 'Pansupari' function, held at the Gadre Wada, on the 24th October 1934, the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of the D. E. Society. The fiftieth Anniversary of the Fergusson College, celebrated on the 4th January 1935, formed the next item in the Jubilee celebrations.

Both these days, however being inconvenient to past students of the Fergusson College and the other institutions of the D. E. Society. It has been decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee in the Easter holidays on the 20th and 21st of April. Sir C. V. Raman will deliver an address on the occasion.

The chief items of the programme of the Jubilee will be as follows:—

Saturday (20th April) 8-10 a.m. Main function Welcome speech, President's remarks, Statement by Secretary of the D. E. Society, messages, Addresses, etc., Publication of History of the D. E. Society, Discourse by Sir C. V. Raman.

Sunday, (21st April). Morning meeting of the General Body of Past Students.

The afternoons and evenings will be occupied on both days by social items and entertainments.

All past students of the Fergusson College and the other institutions of the D. E. Society are invited to attend and to regard this announcement as a personal invitation. In order to enable past students to revive old memories and old acquaintances they will be grouped by decades of years and accommodated in separate blocks of the college quarters, an inclusive charge of Rs. 3 being made for meals etc. for the two days. They are requested to book accommodation early.

"WORK AND DIE FOR COUNTRY'S FREEDOM"

Bhulabhai Unveils Vithalbhai Portrait

LAHORE, March 20.

"As is the case with Mahatma Gandhi, it is not genius that rules the world, nor it is genius that serves the world; what is really required is a truly national spirit and infinite capacity for taking pains. Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel was not a man of very great intellect, but he was a man of indomitable courage, and perseverence and undying faith which he applied with concentration to the task which he placed before himself."

Thus said Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai unveiling the portrait of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-Speaker of the Assembly in Bradlaugh Hall this evening.

Striking a personal note Mr. Desai said:—

"I had the privilege of having been with Vithalbhaiji almost two days before he breatned his last. Little did I then imagine that during my two days' absence from Geneva, when I returned to the city, I should find him no more. But it is a gratification to find that he died with the last words of national service and national freedom on his lips. He died brave, he died valiant, he died peaceful. He was one of the beloved sons of mother India whom she could hardly afford to lose."

Concluding Mr. Desai exhorted his countrymen to follow in the foot-steps of the great patriot and work and die for the country's freedom and service to humanity.—United Press.

MALAVIYA DELEGATION

Not To Leave For London Before April 11

LAHORE, March 20.

It is understood that on account of the personnel not having been decided upon and other difficulties the deputation, which Pandit Malaviya intends to lead to England will not leave Bombay on March 26 as previously announced, but may sail on April 11th.

It is further understood that Sardar Mehtab Singh is sure to be included in the deputation as a Sikh nominee and either of Sardars Sant Singh or Ujjal Singh or even both might accompany the deputation.—A. P.

'HOLI' TRAGEDY AT NASIK

Fracas Leads To Death Of 70-Year Old Nalband

NASIK, March 20.

The peaceful celebration of the Holi festival was marred by a Hindu-Muslim fracas late last night resulting in the death of a 70-year old Muslim. Prompt police action localised the trouble at Bagur gate and other portions of the City remained unaffected.

CONFLICTING VERSIONS.

There are conflicting versions with regard to the origin of the trouble. According to one version it appears at about midnight a Muslim boy interfered with a Holi bonfire at Bagur Gate by removing the burning embers The Hindu revellers participating in the Holi festival remonstrated against this. An altercation followed attracting to the spot crowds of both the communities. Blows were exchanged and in the "melee," a Muslim, Nalband, who intervened trying to restore peace, is reported to have received blows and fallen down dead. Feelings ran high, but before the situation took an uglier turn, the police arrived and restored order.

ANOTHER VERSION.

According to another version the whole trouble started when a Hindu youth tried to remove cowdung cakes from a Muslim house for the Holi bonfire.

The police have taken charge of the body of the Muslim and are awaiting the result of the post-mortem examination before taking action.

The city is quiet to-day, but extra precautions have been taken for the night to avoid any kind of repercussions.—A. P.

PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Congress President Will Attend Session On April 5

LAHORE, Mar. 19.

The India Bill, the communal problem in the Punjab and the Village Industries Association are "inter alia" the subjects that will be discussed at the forthcoming 20th Punjab Provincial Political Conference which will be held in Lahore on April 5, 6 and 7 at Bradlaugh Hall.

Besides Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Khan and a few more Congress leaders are expected to participate in the Conference.

A strong reception committee has been formed with Lala Duni Chand as Chairman and Lala Achint Ram as General Secretary. Enrolment of volunteers is in progress.—A. P.

Viceroy's Cabinet Changes

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Frank Noyce will proceed Home on four months' leave at the beginning of July, when Mr. D. G. Mitchell will officiate as Member in charge of Industries and Labour and Mr. A. G. Clow will act as Secretary.

Mr. K. M. Jenkins will act as Joint Secretary.

The question of the appointment of Deputy Secretary is under consideration.—A. P.

Continued from Col 7).

provision to show whether the rule is to be held in abeyance in bad years. If, in the absence of a specific provision, the tenants are held liable for eviction even in a bad year like the current year, the tenants whose poor economic condition has been much accentuated by frost this year, will be starving and cursing the Act for making them pay cash rents, which are fixed on the basis of an average year even this year. It is therefore, necessary for the State authorities to make this point clear immediately giving proper and necessary relief from paying rents this year in all cases in which frost has destroyed all cotton and other Ravi crops. I am told that some landlords are already making a peremtory demand for dues.

Raniparaj Agrarian Crisis

UNEQUAL CONTEST BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

Gujarat Congress Secretary's Appeal To Special Enquiry Officer For Relief

The secretary, Gujarat P.C.C. writes:—

As it was brought to the notice of Baroda State authorities that the landlords in the Raniparaj area of that State collected half and even more of the produce of their tenants, thereby impoverishing those tenants entirely, they issued a Rent Regulation Act last year in order to fix rents to be levied by the landlords in cash, so that no scope may be left to the landlords to resort to rack-renting. A Special Officer of the rank of Naib Suba has been appointed by the State to make local inquiries and fix rents in cash in all cases.

In accordance with the provisions of the Rent Regulation Act. Sjt. Jugatram Dave, who has devoted his life to the work of uplifting the Raniparaj people, asked me to visit that area and advise the people as to how they could take a maximum advantage of the Act. I welcomed this opportunity of coming in close contact with the Raniparaj people and understanding their problems.

UNEQUAL CONTEST

Within half an hour of my talk with the people whom I met there I found that these Raniparaj people, who are simple-minded and fairly intelligent, were not capable enough to put up their case strongly and intelligently, especially as they had to fight the case put up by their landlords who have means and intelligence of a far higher order to put up their case before the Special Naib Suba in such a way as to get the provisions of the Rent Regulation Act interpreted in their favour. It was obvious that the landlords were putting up all their strength in order to preserve their unjust privileges intact. Any body who has any idea about the backwardness of the Raniparaj community and its colossal ignorance in account matters, would easily understand the complete absence of accounts with these tenants of the cost of cultivation and the rents collected by the landlords. On the other hand, all the landlords possess detailed accounts.

It would thus be clear that the contest between the landlord and his tenant before the Naib Suba would be absolutely unequal unless that officer took special care to study the facts from all sources independently of the landlords. In several cases, the tenants are not registered in the Crop Register. Unless the Naib Suba made local enquiries and took oral evidence in several cases, it would be impossible for such tenants to prove that they were cultivating the lands under inquiry for five years or more, with the result that such tenants even though they are in fact entitled to the full benefit of the Act, will not get any advantage.

SUGGESTIONS TO NAIB SUBA

On account of these and similar other reasons, I thought it necessary to see the Naib Suba and bring to his notcie the various ways in which the tenants' just claims could be depicted in a wrong light by the landlords and the necessity of taking great care and pains to see that the tenants do not suffer injustice on account of their ignorance and fear of eviction. I, therefore, saw the Naib Suba. He was very courteous and patiently heard all that I had to say. Before starting the discussion, it was agreed on both sides that the discussion would be with a view to do justice to both sides and not with a view to give undue benefit to the tenants by depriving the landlords of their just dues.

Amongst several factors that I requested the Naib Suba to bear in mind while fixing the rents, the following were the chief ones, which I urged, would require a careful and sympathetic consideration on his part:—

The necessity of taking oral evidence and making other inquiries whenever a tenant could not substantiate his claim for want of written evidence in the form of entries in the Pahani Patrak or such other relevant records.

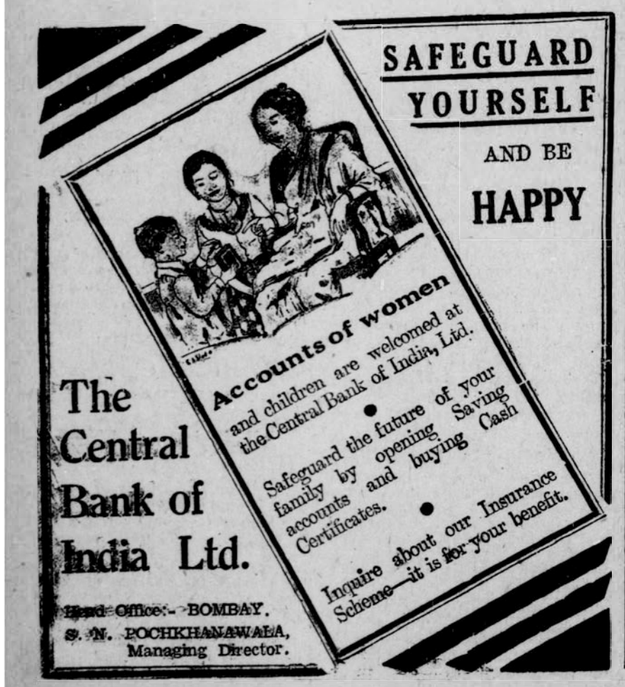
The necessity of assuring the tenants that they will not be evicted merely because the landlords wanted to evict them that none but a bonafide and just request for the cultivation of lands by himself on the part of a landlord will be considered and that such evictions will be very rare.

The necessity of seeing that the rents are not fixed so high that the tenants are deprived even of a return of the actual labour that they put in for the cultivation of the lands. The cost of production must be considered first charge on the produce of land and the rent should be a portion of only the net profits of the tenant.

RELIEF BADLY NEEDED

As far as the current year is concerned most of the villages in this Raniparaj area have suffered heavily from frost. There is no provision for bad years in the Act. Under the Act the tenant who fails to pay his rent for one year is liable to be evicted. There is no

(Continued in Col. 5)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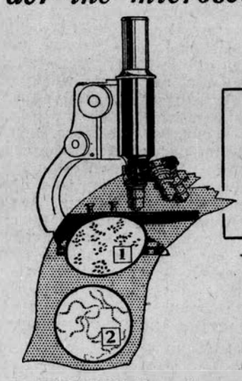
Managing Director.

Film on teeth is dangerous

just look at film under the microscope



This is what the scientist finds when he analyzes film on teeth:

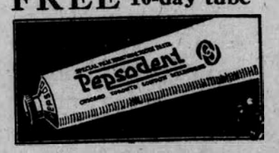
1. A species of Lactobacilli now held responsible for tooth decay by many authorities.
2. A species of Streptococci Pyogenes.

MAGNIFY film and you will see living germs of many kinds. Among them are lactobacilli—the "germs of tooth decay." They give off an acid which eats away tooth enamel.

Film scraped from a single tooth may contain millions of living germs. Lactobacilli appear in countless numbers. The only way science accepts of removing germs from teeth is to remove the film coat in which they multiply.

Film defies all ordinary ways of brushing. That's why Pepsodent laboratories have developed a new and revolutionary material for removing stubborn film. This new cleansing and polishing material is contained in Pepsodent exclusively. It removes film quickly and safely. Use Pepsodent twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year.

FREE 10-day tube



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Please send me a free ten-day sample of Pepsodent Tooth Paste. I enclose ½ anna in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

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TO-DAY ★

BOMBAY MUTUAL

Takes a big stride
Towards a glorious future!

★ **OPENING**

on its 65th Birthday on March 21st in its new Home

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY occupies a unique position in the opinion of its policy holders. For it isone of a very small number that did not experience a set back in its progressive march. Any man who wants absolute security, moderate premiums and splendid bonuses, in a Life Office managed on economical lines, cannot do better than go to the BOMBAY MUTUAL. It is indeed a Life Office of which Indian Insurance has every reason to be PROUD

LOW PREMIUM RATES AND HIGHEST BONUS!

SECURITY.

The accumulated funds of the society are mostly invested in gilt-edged and other sound securities and are more than sufficient to meet every liability and afford perfect security for the fulfilment of its contracts.

MUTUALITY.

The Society is a purely mutual one and the entire funds are the property of the policy holders alone. There are no shareholders to share in profits. All the profits realized are divided exclusively among the policy holders. By this principle of co-operation the policy holders secure insurance at the lowest cost.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

A valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Society is made at the end of every five years or earlier as the Directors may think fit. After making necessary reserves, all the profits available are declared as an addition to the sum assured vesting immediately on declaration. Interim bonuses are also allotted to policies which may become claims before the next valuation.

The BOMBAY MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.,

Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Estd. 1871

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society

New Building To Be Opened To-day

The splendid new building of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, the inaugural ceremony of which will take place this afternoon under the presidency of Sir Chunilal Mehta, should strike a note of confidence and hope in the midst of the present economic depression.

HUMBLE BEGINNING

This Insurance Society was originally started in 1871 by seven citizens of Bombay with just seven rupees as initial capital. Having sufferred severely by the collapse of two English insurance companies then operating in Bombay, these seven pioneers decided to depend on their own resources and start a mutual assurance society. But they were so cautious and modest that at the first provisional meeting they resolved that, if within the first three months they failed to secure 24 new members, the proposed scheme would automatically lapse.

But their fears were groundless. The response from the public was immediate and overwhelming. Within the first week, policies were issued involving a liability of a lakh of rupees; and by the time the Society was 25 years old, its financial position after careful acturial valuation was found to be so sound that in 1895 the Directors decided to refund as much as 15 p.c. of the total premia by way of bonus to the policy-holders. This policy of granting generous bonuses has been continued even since, as the subsequent valuation reports without a single exception have testified to the over-expanding business and strength of the Society.

INSURANCE FOR MUTUAL BENEFITS

The Bombay Mutual had evidently fulfilled a long-felt want. People preferred to join a mutual assurance society, the management of which they could control and the profits of which would not go to a body of foreign share-holders. For the distinguishing feature of the Bombay Mutual is that it does not aim at "insurance for profits but insurance for mutual benefit". The Bombay Mutual is first and last a co-operative concern, independent of any share-holders. The entire funds, the property and the profits of the Society belong exclusively to the policy-holders, even as the management is solely under their control.

This is exactly the reason why the Bombay Mutual can assure such high returns for such low premiums, besides offering so many facilities and concessions to the policy-holders. And by its policy of careful selection of lives economical management and absolutely sound investment of funds, the Bombay Mutual has justified the confidence reposed in it by the public and paved the way of its triumphant progress through the last sixty four years.

The progress achieved by the Society during the last seven years is remarkable. In 1928, the new business amounted to 18 lakhs; in 1929 it rose to Rs. 36,37,000; in 1930 it rose to Rs. 56,95,000; in 1931 it rose to Rs. 68,74,000; in 1932 it rose to Rs. 75,65,00; in 1933 it rose to Rs. 1,29,17,000; in 1934 it rose to Rs. 1,56,07,000; in the first three months of this year, new business has already amounted to half a crore, and the Society is confident that by the close of the year, it will have totalled up to two crores.

BRANCHES ABROAD

Originally, there were only seven policy-holders; to-day they are more than 40,000. The business of the Bombay Mutual is no longer confined to the Bombay Presidency; the offices of the agents of the Bombay Mutual are to be found not only all over India but in Ceylon, Burma, and Africa as well. The assets of the Society are now more than half a crore.

It was high time the Bombay Mutual had a home, of its own; and the new edifice designed for it by Messrs. Master, Sathe and Bhuta worthily represents the present strength of the Society, besides providing an arresting land-mark in the civic architecture. It commands the junction of Hornby Road with Pherozeshah Mehta Road—an important nerve-centre in the business-life of the city. The cluster of dingy houses reminiscent of old Bombay are swept away from the site measuring one third of an acre giving place to an impressive five-storied building of steel and concrete, modern in plan and detail. The vertical lines of the main entrance at the junction of the two roads are continued upwards to a height of 100 feet, crowned with a dome that overlooks the whole neighbourhood. The arcade along the Hornby Road is the longest in Bombay for any individual building. The interior arrangements on each floor for the accommodation of Offices are the last word in modernity. The materials used are as far as possible of Indian Manufacture and the work of construction in its various departments was entrusted to Indian firms.

More than a thousand guests have been invited for the inauguration ceremony this afternoon and at the end of the function refreshments will be served on the roof terrace, the catering being entrusted to Messrs Cornaglia Ltd.

OSWAL PANCHAYAT REFORMS

Prohibition Of Nautch Parties And Dinners At Death Ceremonies

Mr. Rajmal Dosi Visharad Ex Hony. Magistrate, Bhopal writes:—

The Oswal Panchayat of Bhopal has passed certain resolutions at a large gathering regarding the social reforms of the community. Some of them are noteworthy and are as under:—

Not to give "Tayag" to sevaks as sewaks have abandoned and forgotten their duties and services towards the community and have begun to quarrel. Not to call dancing girls and not to use fireworks in marriage ceremony or, in any other functions, whether social or otherwise. Every member of family of the community is prohibited to celebrate such performances which are sinful, frivolous and expensive. Nobody can do Mosar or any dinner in connection with the death ceremonies.

Lorry Owners Urge M.L.C.s To Throw Out New Motor Tax Bill

On Tuesday evening a big meeting of the Lorry Owners (who had observed a strike on that day) was held at Wadi Bunder when Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan presided. Speeches condemning the Taxation Bill were delivered by various lorry owners and a resolution to the effect was unanimously passed.

Mr. Shamsherkhan explained the present state of the Lorry business. Mr. Bachu Sheth said that the Lorry owners have to compete with the P. T. Railway which is offered special concessions by the Government. If the bill comes into effect their trade will be ruined.

Mr. Kanade the General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Motor Owners' Association moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Lorry Owners and Drivers emphatically condemns the Motor Taxation Bill introduced by the Government in the Legislative Council as it seeks to impose an excessively heavy burden of taxation on the lorry transport industry of Bombay. It is the considered opinion of the meeting that if the proposed measure is passed into law it will weigh heavily on lorries and buses plying in Bombay and will place an additional burden on trade and industry and the general public of the city.

"This meeting is also of opinion that the proposed measure is equally detrimental to the motor transport industry of the entire presidency and the interests of the public in general and the agriculturists in particular. This meeting therefore requests the members of the Legislative Council to throw out this most unjust and oppressive piece of legislation"

"Throw Out Bill"

Mr. Nimbkar who seconded the resolution said that the bill is meant to help the railways against the motor vehicles. The Bill helps the rich car owners at the expense of poor lorry plyers. Everywhere protest meetings have been held and resolutions passed against this piece of legislation but Government denies this. "We ought to have taken a procession of the lorry owners to the Council Hall."

Mr. Haji Sheth spoke of the need of unity to fight this legislation, Mr. S. K. Nelavade from Satara who spoke next said that "he bill was against the interests of the agriculturists and we must demand justice from the Councillors whom we have elected.

The resolution being put to vote was passed unanimously.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING

Bench Magistrates Suggest Prosecution Of Driver Of Other Car

(From Our Corespondent).

THANA, March 19.

"We are convinced from the evidence before us that the accused was neither rash nor negligent at the time of the accident. On the other hand his diligence and presence of mind averted what would have been a serious accident due to the rashness and negligence on the part of the driver of the other car against whom the accused was alleged to have dashed."

With these observations the Bench of Honorary Magistrates presided over by Mr. Ganesh Raghunath acquitted yesterday Ramchandra Hari Kalan, who was charged with having driven his bus in a rash and negligent manner on the new Bombay-Agra Road in August last and with having caused hurt to the cleaner of the other car.

The prosecution story was that the accused, who was proceeding from Thana to Pen, dashed against a taxi car (driven by one Gajanan Maydeo) on the Kolbhat-Utalsar Road. As a result of the collision both the automobiles were damaged and the cleaner of the other car was hurt.

The Magistrates, in the course of their Judgment, have suggested that the taxi-driver be prosecuted for taking excess passengers and allowing the cleaner to stand out on the foot-board.

Mr. R. M. Chitnis defended the accused.

LOCAL RAIN IN KASHMIR

Western Disturbance Moves Eastwards

POONA, March 20.

The western disturbance moved eastwards and lies this morning over Kashmir and the Punjab. It caused local rain or snow in the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir with a few falls in the Punjab hills. Scattered thunder-showers also occurred in Tenasserim.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Victoria Point half an inch, Sonamarg one inch, Dras and Drosh half an inch and Srinagar, Murree and Cherat a quarter of an inch.

FORECAST.

Light showers of rain or snow will occur n Kashmir and in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Scattered thundershowers may also occur in Bengal, Assam and Tenasserim.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .034 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.3 degrees 0.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 72.3 degrees 0.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E S E

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.6deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot levation of the instrument above mean sea level.

It is understood that in order to maintain cordial relations between the Hindu and Muslim subjects of the State, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has decided to participate in to-day's Holi festival.

THANA OFFICIAL DENIES CHARGE

Says Fisher Girl Concocted Story Of Outrage On Her Modesty

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, March 19.

Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, to-day framed a charge against Balkrishna Govind Chawan, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Thana Municipality, of having outraged the modesty of a fisher girl on January 9 last.

The examination of the investigating police officer was postponed at the instance of the defence pleader Mr. W. A. Rege, who wanted to cross-examine first Babu, who was not present in the Court.

The accused, in the course of his statement, denied the charge brought against him. He alleged that the case was concocted against him by the complainant girl, because in his capacity as a market inspector, assistant sanitary inspector and acting sanitary inspector he had given notices and prosecuted several relatives of the girl and also caused to be destroyed the rotten fish of her father and other relatives.

Bhausheth (Mr. P. M. Lombar, the Municipal Councillor) being on friendly terms with these persons had taken a leading part in his prosecution. The witnesses had falsely implicated him (the accused).

Recording the accused's plea of not guilty the Magistrate adjourned the hearing to April 6.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT VISITS KHADI SHOP

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail)

To-day the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad together with Acharya Kripalani visited the "Shudha Khadi Bhandar" of Seth Poonamchand Ranka. The Bhandar was nicely decorated by national flags. About hundred Congress workers were present. All the invitees were received by Messrs. Rajabhau Dangre and Askarau Ranka. The President and the All-India Congress Secretary were received by Seth Poonamchand.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 3 POINTS

Selling Pressure At The Higher Level

GOLD AND SILVER WEAK

Wheat Steady But Metals Firm

BOMBAY, March 20

On Wednesday, cross rates again declined slightly.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened very steady and prices showed a rising tendency but the higher level induced heavy foreign selling and profit-taking. The undertone was very firm.

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

Gold and silver ruled easy to-day.

WHEAT STEADY AND TIN FIRM

Wheat ruled steady. Tin was strong. Rubber was steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES EASY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet with very little interest displayed. Giltedged securities eased under selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar. 20.

Previous closing	10.69
To-day's opening	10.78
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	10.72
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Previous closing	6.06
To-day's opening	6.08
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.04
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 219

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 20

Cotton displayed some steadiness on local support but in the absence of any developments towards the clarification of prevailing uncertainties, prices lacked stimulus as a result of which gains following sporadic buying orders were lost on foreign selling. However the undertone continued fairly steady due to indications of well-liquidated condition.

Business in May was done at the opening at 10.78 i.e. 9 points higher than the previous closing. Prices early improved on local buying and covering together with steadier Liverpool cables but the higher level attracted foreign selling and some liquidation with May successfully falling to 10.69.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.72 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 20

The following were the opening ranges

May (10.46/10.43) 10.78/10.76
July (10.55/10.51) 10.81/10.80
October (10.20/10.17) 10.45/10.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 20

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.12) 6.07
American July (6.09) 6.04
Egyptian March (7.81) 7.74
Egyptian July (7.80) 7.73

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 20. 10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April/May fluctuated between Rs. 218-8 and Rs. 220-12 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 218-8 with New York futures about unchanged.

SUBURBAN DT. POLI- ... TICAL CONFERENCE

Bhulabhai Or Kripalani May Be Invited To Preside

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE., March 19.

Arrangements for holding the Bombay Suburban District Political Conference are almost complete and the chairman Reception Committee is making strenuous efforts to make it a success. An Exhibition of Khadi and other home-made products will be a special feature of the Conference.

I understand that the organisers will invite either Mr Bhulabhai Desai or Acharya Kripalani to preside over the Conference which will, in all probability, meet on the 12th and 13th April next. A house-to-house campaign has been started to enrol members for the Congress.

PROGRESS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The annual administration report of the Bombay Suburban School Board for the year 1933-34, discloses all-round progress in primary education in the suburban area. During the year under report, the total number of schools under the management of the Board was 75 as against 73 during the preceding year and the total number of pupils receiving instruction was a little over 8,000.

MOTOR VEHICLES' BILL.

The Bombay Motor Vehicles' Bill was considered by the Vile Parle Municipality at a recent meeting of the Board. It was decided to make a representation to the Government to amend Section 10 of the Bill so as to assign the revenues from tax on Motor Vehicles to the local bodies. The Municipality has fixed a schedule of wheel tax to be levied with effect from 1st April next.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar 20

Previous closing	4.78 3/4
To-day's opening	4.48 1/2
To-day's closing	4.76 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 20.

Previous closing	4.78 15/16
To-day's opening	4.78 1/4
To-day's closing	4.76 3/8
Difference	—.02 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 20.

Previous closing	72.71
To-day's opening	72.43
To-day's closing	72.21
Difference	—.50

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 20.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.78-1/4 and then advanced to 4.79-1/8 but thereafter developed a sagging tendency on continental selling, the rate touching 4.76-7/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate finally closed at 4.76 3/8.

Franc opened at 72.43 and then appreciated to 72.71 but subsequently receded gradually under the selling pressure to 72.31.

The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 72.21.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 20.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 5/16d.	27 1/8d
Spot	27 3/8d.	27 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 20.

Gold per ounce (£7-7-2 1/2) £7-5-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 20.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 20. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.40 1/8)	5.47 1/2
New York on Bombay (36.00)	36 18
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 1/2)	0.90 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/2)	1-7 1/4
London on Milan (56.84)	57.43
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 20.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/1 72/3 and 72/10. The market showed some fairly good activity on speculative buying and covering but the rise was partially lost on liquidation and some local selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 65/7, 72/8 and 72/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/2/6, 36/2/9 and 36/4/3. Traders displayed more interest owing to better London cables while subsequent improvement in the franc induced considerable buying by banks and local option dealers. Prices closed steady at Rs. 36/4/6, 36/4/9 and 36/6/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 20

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 60-3/8, July 62-1/4 and October 64-3/8. The market was fairly active on improved buying but business on the whole continued rather disappointing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 20

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.92. Prices improved on commission house buying and foreign enquiry although business continued small.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 20.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£208 buyers £208 1/2 sellers. Easy) £210 3/4 buyers £211 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£10 11/16 buyers £10 5/8 sellers. Easy) £10 buyers. No sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/4) 0-9 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17 1/8) £17 1/4 value
Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4
Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/16) 5 7/16 paid and buyers.
April-June (5 13/16) 5 13/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay March-April (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 1/8 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal March (£13) £13 3/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar 20

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	5	6
Rates at 12 noon	6	5	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	6	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	6	3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	6	3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	6	3

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

There were good sales at current rates.

Greasy lower (0-5) 0-6
Greasy higher (1-3) 1-2 3/4
Scoured higher (0-10) 0-10
Scoured higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9

STOCK EXCHANGE MARKETS QUIET AND FEATURELESS

COPPER AND TIN VERY FIRM BUT COTTON UNSETTLED

Wall Street Quietly Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 20

In view of the unsettled international situation, business has been almost at a standstill. Neither buyers nor sellers are inclined to operate. Consequently markets throughout the day were featureless.

Copper was firm on further encouraging reports about the New York conference. Tin strengthened fairly substantially mainly due to repurchasing in the oversold market, but the best price was not maintained. Wheat, rubber also improved, but cotton was unsettled. Other commodities were fairly steady.

Wall Street opened quietly firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

Wednesday March 13 £95 1/2
Thursday March 14 £96 1/4
Friday March 15, £96 1/4
Monday March 18, £95 1/2
Tuesday, March 19 £95 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 20

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were inactive. The general tone and tendency were undecided. Giltedgeds declined in the absence of further support. Industrials generally were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 1/2) £86 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/2) £106 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/2) £118 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 3/4
Musical Industries (29-3) 29-3
Princhin Johnson (39-10 1/2) 39-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-6) 36-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-6) 9-6
Woolsworth New Ford (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (90 1/2) 90 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (47-6) 47-6
University Ordinary (26-3) 27-0
Ford Motors (32-0) 33-0
Cables and Wireless (6 1/4) 6 1/4
British American Tobacco (115-0) 115-0
Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-1 1/2) 132-6
P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-3
Distillers (90-9) 90-9
Bedrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (8-6) 9-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-8) 63-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-9) 49-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (23 7/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-3) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 20.

3 30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£85) £84 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96) £95 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (41-0) 41-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-9) 20-9
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 29-3

MINING SHARES

Nandidurg (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-6) 51-6
Rand Mines (160-0) 158-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 37-6
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-10 1/2
Burma Oil (72-6) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (3-6) 3-9
Shell Transport (48-9) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £19 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 3/4) £49 1/4
L M Ford (£18 1/4) £18 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£22 1/4) £22 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134
London Board G Stock (£98) £98 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (280-0) 278-9
Goddar New (202-6) 202-6
Moddar New (78-9) 78-9
Sub Nigel (276-3) 278-9
Union Corporation (153-3) 153-9
Spring Mines (192-6) 192-6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 20

General Motors (dol 27 1/2) dol 28
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 8 1/2) dol 8 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 28 1/8) dol 28 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 74) unquoted.

'Common Insult Flung On India'

(Continued from page 4).

ates. The object of the lobbying was defined as "to show M.P.'s the public opinion against the Government Defence proposals and the enormous increase in the fighting force estimates for 1935-36." These were set out in detail for the information of the lobbyists.

It was pointed out that the money spent on unemployment allowances, education, University Colleges, League of Nations and the Ministry of Health amounts to only £43 millions which is exactly the amount to be spent on the Army and that the total on the fighting forces amounts to £117 millions. "The former is thus only 30 per cent. of the latter."

The Lobbyists were also advised to refer to the rising tide of opposition to the "Government's proposals for increased war preparations which are the direct outcome of their foreign policy of the sabotage of the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations. Further they were instructed to refer to the "Overwhelming evidence of the peace ballot results that the Government's Defence proposals do not reflect the wishes of the masses of people in this country. One of the 'points to raise" on the Navy Estimates was that these "indicate tremendous orders (with corresponding profits) to the private armament firms "while a quotation from the army estimates was held to imply a "speeding up of war preparations not to meet a far distant emergency but a crisis at a nearer date."

Points were also made of the increased estimates for the chemical research department, the department for research on new poison gases and anti-gas equipment. The visitors were quiet and orderly and their appearance differed from the deputations of the unemployed with whom M.P.'s are more accustomed to deal when mass lobbying is afoot. Comparatively few M.P.'s responded to the request to leave the debate in the House and go to the outer lobby to see the callers.

The latter had been instructed what to do if they did not see their M.P. They were to write a personal letter to him at the House mentioning the points. They were also to send a letter to the local paper describing the interview if they saw the M.P. and to ask any organisation with which they were associated to send in a resolution to the Government "protesting against this race in arms for which it is primarily responsible."

WHY SHE RESIGNED.

Mrs. Corbet Ashby who last week resigned her position as British Government representative to the Disarmament Conference because of her opposition to the Government's defence policy explained her reasons for resigning when she addressed the Birmingham Liberal Association last night. The British Government she said in her considered opinion not merely by lack of any constructive policy at the start but also by systematic opposition undoubtedly and unquestionably carried the main responsibility for having wrecked the Disarmament Conference.

"I could not remain a member of the delegation on the utterly false pretence that the Disarmament Conference now has any effective existence. The choice was between active and passive resignation, in fact, between resigning or being merely resigned. Our action at the Disarmament Conference can only be compared to that of Kipling's elephant who by merely standing still was able to prevent the advance of an entire division. Every country but our own and to a lesser degree the United States knew that the success or failure of the conference depended on two political issues, the security of France and the equality of Germany. So long as Germany remained a member, we opposed a blank negative to both while the Government appeared chiefly concerned with the Cinema Bill and preparations for Ottawa."

"The issue was clear," continued Mrs. Ashby, "unrestricted armaments and alliances or limited and reduced armaments within a system of mutual insurance and protection. All practical suggestions to this end we likewise steadily opposed. We insisted that mutual assistance could not be pledged in advance because of difficulties as to the real aggressor. The political commission thereupon tackled these questions and the schemes evolved again satisfied almost every country but ourselves and Japan. The new air proposals are a definite admission that the strongest air power in the world cannot guarantee protection to her citizens. We have by our incredible weakness and vaccillation allowed new dangers to rise in Europe and now we called upon our people to pay the price. This talk of unilateral disarmament is humbug."

"GREAT RISK RUN."

Discussing under the heading of "A Black Paper", the statement on national defence issued on behalf of the Government, the "Economist" says: "We are one of the heavily armed Powers of the world, and perhaps the most important count in the indictment against us is that we have acquiesced much too long in the non-fulfilment of the pledges of disarmament which we and the other victorious Powers entered into in 1919. The Government claims that we have run risks for peace. The greatest risk we have run was to lend our moral support for a decade and a half to a system of military supremacy on the Continent which left a great nation disarmed and bitterly resentful."

MEERUT DAY MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

Under the auspices of several labour organisations a largely attended meeting was held on Chaupatty sands to celebrate the Meerut Day. Miss Maniben Kara who presided, explained the importance of the "Meerut Day."

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Nimbkar, Dr. M. R. Shetty Messrs. Karnik, Madan Shetty, Hansraj, and others. The speakers pointed out the significance how the day to day economic struggle of the Indian people formed an integral part of the whole struggle for freedom.

PLIGHT OF BASSEIN VILLAGERS

Residents Of North Bank Have No Road Communication With Bombay

The inhabitants of Naigaum, Wadavli, Palli, Kiravli, Khochude, Mulgaon, Umele, Panjoo, Jivchandra, Kaman, Poman, Sarjan, Mori, Tivri, Razavli, Chinchavli, Devdala, Nagle etc. villages in the Bassein Taluka of the Thana District, have addressed a letter to Mr. H. E. Ormerod, President, Roads Development Board, in the course of which they state:—

"We are living on the North bank of the North Bassein channel, except Panjoo which is on the South bank thereof, and some of us are within a few furlongs of this bank. We have no road communication and although the Main Line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway runs practically through our villages, we have no Railway station.

"Our only method of getting to and from Bombay is by using a long and circuitous route (foot tracks) which is not only expensive but impossible owing to time.

Railway Ignores Request.

"We have made repeated representations to the B. B. and C. I. Railway to give us a station on the site but to no avail. The B. B. and C. I. Railway probably have their own difficulties, but our position is rendered helpless by the prohibition lately imposed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway against the usage of the footpath across the 2 creeks to vail of the Railway station on either side, enjoyed by us hitherto and unless some form of communication is provided for us, we shall continue to remain backward. We cannot dispose of our garden-produce and fresh fish, our children cannot go to school together with other difficulties which you will appreciate, we are marooned and appeal for assistance.

"We do not wish to trouble you with a lengthy appeal but we request you to spare a day to visit us on site, when you will be satisfied as to the genuineness of our difficulties."

NO SPITE AGAINST OTHERS

Bombay Kannadigas Invite Sahitya Sammelan

The Karnatak residents of the City of Bombay mustered strong on Sunday last at the Forbes Gujarathi Hall where a public meeting of the Karnatak residents of the city had been convened by representative Karnatak leaders for the purpose of extending an invitation to the Kannada Academy, Bangalore, to hold the next session of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan at Bombay. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, presided.

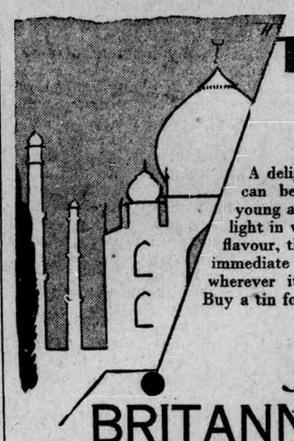
IMPUTATIONS REFUTED.

Mr. R. A. Jahgirdar, in moving the resolution inviting the next session of the Sammelan to Bombay, observed that the Kannada population of Bombay had steadily increased during the last twenty years and that only since recently the necessity of organised efforts in the matter of bringing the Kannada people of the city into closer contact was realised. He added that there were many Kannada associations doing valuable work in their own spheres and that as they all had their mother language as the most common factor the holding of the Sahitya Sammelan in Bombay would be greatly instrumental in unifying them all and in making them understand their interests better. He next referred to a contributed article in the "Vividha Vritta" and disclaimed the motives imputed to the Kannadigas" that they were holding the Sammelan to spite other languages or to oust non-Kannadigas from Bombay. He affirmed that the only object of the Sammelan was motives imputed to the "Kannadi-language and culture and the unification of the Kannada residents of the city.

Rao Bahadur K. Ramswamy, supporting the resolution, exhorted all to stand by their language and culture. Mr. H. B. Gumaste, Advocate, Mr. H. R. Desai, M.L.C., Mr. V. S. Bengeri, Dr. M. B. Narayanrao, Mr. Handigund, Mr. Kalnad also spoke in support of the resolution.

The President, in winding up the proceedings urged them to make the ensuing session of the Sammelan an unqualified success.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously carried with thundering applause. With a vote of thanks to the President the meeting terminated.



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(SWEET)

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WANTED AGENTS

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 19.

May 1935	10.69
July 1935	10.75
October 1935	10.39
December 1935	10.46
January 1936	10.48
Middling Spot	10.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 19.

March 1935	10.51
May 1935	10.65
July 1935	10.70
Middling Spot	10.90

NEW YORK.
New York, Mar. 19.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1935	10.61
July 1935	10.65
October 1935	10.31
New York, Noon Call—	
May 1935	10.56
July 1935	10.61
Octobe 1935r	....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 19.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
March 1935		6.08
April 1935		6.07
May 1935	6.01	6.06
June 1935		6.03
July 1935		6.00
August 1935		5.93
September 1935		5.85
October 1935	5.74	5.80
November 1935		5.77
December 1935		5.77
January 1936		5.77
February 1936		5.76
March 1936		5.76
Middling Spot		6.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 19

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS :—	
March 1935	7.83
May 1935	7.80
July 1935	7.78
October 1935	7.71
November 1935	7.71
January 1936	7.68
March 1936	7.70
F. G. F. Spot	8.11

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 19

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.38
Fine (Good Staple)	5.53
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.68
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.25
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.55
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.34
Fully Good	3.44
Fine	3.54
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.44
Fine	3.54
Superfine	3.64

SEEDS.
London, Mar. 19.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton March sellers £9/2/6

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/2/6.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/6/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £10/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton March/May. sellers £11/7/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton, No offers

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 19

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5-7/16.

LONDON METALS.
London, Mar. 19.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	207-1/2

LONDON SILVER.
London, Mar. 19.

Silver—Market small business.	
Spot	27-5/16
Forward	27-3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Mar. 19

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/7-2-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Mar. 19

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2.1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Mar. 19.

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	11.92
Amsterdam	7.09-1/2
Brussels	20.57
Madrid	35.03
Milan	57.68
Berne	14.81
Paris	72.71
Prague	114.00
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.78-15/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Mar. 19.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels April sellers 21/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, April sellers 22/1-1/2.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, March 19

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal Mar /Apl

C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal Mar./Apl

C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal Mar /Apl.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Mar. 19.

	£
	Today's Price nominal
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	95-1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	86-1/2
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	106-1/2
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130
National Bank of India	44-1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/2

LINSEED OILS.
London, Mar. 19

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. April sellers 19/10 1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Aug/May. sellers 20/4 1 2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York March 19

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-1/8

YARN MARKET NERVOUS ON HEAVY DECLINE IN COTTON PRICES

Buyers Scarce

Bombay, Mar. 19.

The continued heavy decline in the prices of cotton have naturally had a disastrous effect on the Yarn market during the past few days and our market therefore has continued to remain very nervous and depressed throughout the whole past week. In the absence of transactions, prices have been going down almost every day and even the present level of prices has been simply nominal in as much as no actual transactions have been taking place owing to the dearth of buyers at the present moment. In such circumstances it is but natural that buyers adopt a waiting attitude and do not show any inclination to make purchases so long as markets do not become more settled. The tendency of the Cotton market is still very uncertain and consequently dealers have become so nervous that they are illing to unload their holdings even at lower rates provided they come across buyers for quantities at reasonable price. In the absence of any satisfactory demand prices have been going down without any important business resulting. Mills are also not in a position to give out any definite quotations so long as the cotton prices have been fluctuating so violently. During the week some sales have been made by the Mills in coarse counts but in the latter part of the week buyers have been again scarce and no further sales have been arranged. On the whole the tendency is very uncertain and the future outlook seems to be rather disappointing

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no change to report in this class of yarns and there is hardly any possibility of further forward business in English yarns so long as the Chinese and Japanese yarns for similar counts are obtainable at cheaper prices

JAPANESE YARNS

As a result of further sharp decline in cotton prices and also due to absence of satisfactory demand prices in all Japanese and Shanghai yarns have undergone a sharp decline during the week. Heavy decline has also taken place in prices of Mercerized yarns and dealers and speculators have been losing heavily in their present holdings. In case of Grey Single as well as twofolds the decline is not comparatively heavy but the absence of demand causes uneasiness amongst the dealers some of whom have been holding big stocks, and the arrivals in the near future are also expected to be heavy. Fresh forward business by Japanese Import Houses has not been possible on account of the nervous state of the market. Sampin have shown further decline in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained steady during the whole week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Market has continued rather dull and featureless without any important changes during the week. There have been moderate sales of Italrayon yarns particularly in 150 Den., whereas demand for other Deniers is very insignificant. As regards Japanese yarns, prices have remained steady during the week with a moderate turnover. Almost all consuming centres report very heavy stocks of Japanese yarns as a result of which prices have been showing a continued decline. There have been further regular arrivals in Japanese yarns by every incoming steamer and the stocks have therefore been accumulating. Dealers have been losing heavily in their present holdings and have been therefore showing nervousness to clear their stocks even at a loss but in the absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming districts due to heavy stocks they are not able to succeed in disposing of their holdings at anything like reasonable prices. No important forward transactions have been arranged during the week in Japanese Art Silk yarns in as much as dealers prefer to wait and watch further development. Forward prices have remained fairly steady during the week. The tendency remains rather uncertain at the close.

INDIAN YARNS

The recent collapse in prices of the raw material has naturally affected the sales of yarn very adversely and as usual in declining markets buyers are difficult to find. Reports from consuming districts are also very discouraging and only small and scattered sales in yarns at declining prices are reported so far. Fresh buying is almost at a stand-still and this state of affairs naturally creates more nervousness amongst dealers. The future course of the market will depend upon the trend of the cotton prices in the near future and so long as this continues uncertain there is no likelihood of any improvement in the prices of yarns

Though it will be long before trade approached anything like normal conditions, Mr. H. S. Brigg Wither, O.B.E. Chairman of the Karachi European Chamber of Commerce, addressing the annual meeting, said that there were definite signs of a revival in trade.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

Rise In Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London have issued the following report dated Feb. 27 :—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,498,539 on the 20th inst. as compared with £192,434,126 on the previous Wednesday.

Dealings in gold still continue on a comparatively moderate scale, a total of approximately £1,400,000 having changed hands during the week at the "fixing." Although the premium over the gold exchange parities has ruled somewhat lower, the weakness of sterling caused prices to rise considerably and fresh record prices were established, the highest to date being to-day's quotation of 143s./11½d.

Quotations during the week:

	Per fine ounce.
February 21st	142s./11d.
„ 22nd	143s./6½d.
„ 23rd	143s./11d.
„ 25th	143s./9½d.
„ 26th	143s./6½d.
„ 27th	143s./11½d.
Average	143s./7..33d.
	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
February 21st	11s./10.66d.
„ 22nd	11s./10.04d.
„ 23rd	11s./ 9.67d.
„ 25th	11s./ 9.80d.
„ 26th	11s./10.04d.
„ 27th	11s./ 9.63d.
Average	11s./ 9.97d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 18th inst. to mid-day on the 25th inst. :—

	Imports. £
British West Africa	100,475
British South Africa	683,843
British India	836,797
Australia	324,724
New Zealand	28,123
France	11,109
Netherlands	71,421
China	1,100,005
Venezuela	16,635
Other countries	28,947
	3,202,079
	Exports. £
United States of America	2,671,972
Belgium	123,200
France	2,067,202
Germany	2,455
Venezuela	218,100
Other countries	1,267
	5,084,196

Large shipments of gold were made last week from Bombay. The s.s. "Rawalpindi" carries £1,050,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Johnson" £79,000 consigned to New York.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of January last :—

	Imports. £
British West Africa	242,248
Union of South Africa	6,681,926
Southern Rhodesia	451,140
British India	4,641,607
Australia	813,248
New Zealand	86,058
British West India Islands and British Guiana	23,280
Netherlands	1,861,308
Belgium	38,507
France	960,675
Switzerland	34,933
United States of America	36,873
Venezuela	62,134
Other countries	136,722
	15,970,659
	Exports. £
Netherlands	99,705
Belgium	67,900
France	65,960
Switzerland	10,780
United States of America	15,914,407
Central and South America (Foreign)	295,005
Persia	598,200
Other countries	23,291
	17,075,248

The market developed a very firm tone during the past week and prices made a considerable advance, to-day's quotations of 25⅝d. and 25⅞d. for cash and two months' delivery respectively being the highest recorded since April 1929.

Buying was general, but the Indian Bazaars and China were particularly prominent, demand from the latter quarter following an improvement in the Shanghai exchange due to heavy sales of Gold currencies by speculators. There has been some buying by local speculators, but the rise in prices naturally attracted profit-taking.

Considerable purchases were made for the American Treasury during the earlier part of the week, but there was less inclination to give support at the higher levels.

The undertone remains firm, but it is possible that profit-taking sales might cause some reaction, although this may prove to be only temporary.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 18th inst. to mid-day on the 25th inst. :—

	Imports. £
British India	36,241
Hongkong	51,000
Australia	25,205
Soviet Union	58,060
Germany	25,567
Netherlands	36,100
Belgium	7,920
Japan	17,045
Irish Free State	* 5,000
Syria	3,300
Other countries	12,431
	277,869
	Exports. £
United States of America	410,407
Italy	3,872
Sweden	2,500
France	1,031
Other countries	3,792
	421,602

* Coin at face value.

Quotations during the week :—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per ounce standard.

	Cash Delivery.
February 21st	25.3/16d.
„ 22nd	25.1/8d.
„ 23rd	25.1/4d.
„ 25th	25.1/2d.
„ 26th	25.9/16d.
„ 27th	25.5/8d.
Average	25.375d.
	Two Month's Delivery.
February 21st	25.1/4d.
„ 22nd	25.1/4d.
„ 23rd	25.3/8d.
„ 25th	25.9/16d.
„ 26th	25.11/16d.
„ 27th	25.3/4d.
Average	25.479d.

IN NEW YORK.
(Per ounce .999 fine.)

	Cents.
February 20th	55.9/16
„ 21st	55.1/2
„ 22nd	Holiday.
„ 23rd	55.5/8
„ 25th	55.5/8
„ 26th	55.3/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 21st inst. to the 27th inst. was $4.88¼ and the lowest $4.85⅝.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 23rd inst. consisted of about 12,600,000 ounces in sycee, 257,000,000 dollars and 45,500,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 13,700,000 ounces in sycee, 257,000,000 dollars and 45,200,000 ounces in bar silver on the 16th inst.

INDORE MARKET

INDORE, Mar 20

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 18 20
Wheat Malwi Rs. 17 18
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 19
Gram Rs. 16 18
Tilseed Rs. 40 45
Linseed Rs. 22 24
Jawar Rs. 12 14
Bajara Rs. 16 17
Tuar Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Moog (green) Rs 17 19
Oil cakes 12 16
Cottonseed Rs. 10 12
Maka Rs. 5 7
Ajavan Rs. 15 17
Dhana Rs. 24 34
Chillies Rs. 74 90
Ghee Rs. 240 300
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 75 85
Cotton Malwi Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 67 76
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 223
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 222/8
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. 10/12
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. 2/12
Satan per Tahan.
State 4/-
Malwa 4/4
Hukumchand 4/5/-
Kalyanmal 4/1/-
Bhandari 4/2/-
Rajakumar 4/1/-
Swadeshi 4/-
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 7 as. to 1/10
Bhandara Brand 7 as. to 1/10
Shares :—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 44
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 90
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 178
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy 125
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 112
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 80
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 2
100 Binod Mills Ltd 145
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 105
100 Shipara Mills 0/8/-
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 0/8/-
25 United Profitable A Co. Ltd 19
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 33
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1/-

Bullion :—
Gold bar per tola 37/8
Silver per 100 tolas 67

A.I.C.C. TO MEET ON APRIL 24

The A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee of the Congress will meet at Jubbulpore on April 24 and 25.

New Delhi.—It is learnt that Mr. I. M. Stephens, Director of Public Information to the Government of India will proceed to England on 7 months' leave towards the end of this month.

Dr. S. N. A. Jaffri, Deputy Director, will officiate as Director during the absence of Mr. Stephens.

Govt. Measures To Meet Scarcity In Raichur

Provision Of Employment For Jobless And Announcement Of Revenue Remissions And Suspensions

HYDERABAD (Dn.).
(By Mail).

The conditions in Raichur District, where acute scarcity is reported to prevail in some of the talukas, and the measures adopted by the Government to meet the situation thus created, are discussed at length in the following Official Communique which has been issued:—

The attention of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has been drawn to certain exaggerated accounts which have recently appeared in the Press regarding the conditions in the South-West of the Raichur District. In order, therefore, that the public may not be misled by these accounts, the following facts are given for their information:—

SCARCITY BUT NOT FAMINE

Scarcity conditions exist in five talukas of the Raichur District as a result of a partial failure of the monsoon and the unsatisfactory distribution of the rainfall. The area affected has recently been visited by a Senior Officer of the Government who has much experience of famine conditions elsewhere, and the question has throughout been receiving the close attention of the local officers.

As a result, the Government are satisfied that actual famine conditions at present exist nowhere, but that there has been a serious failure of the Khariff and, to a less serious extent, of the Rabi harvest in the five southern talukas of the district, and in the Ropbal jagir. With the failure of the Khariff harvest, there has naturally been a depletion of fodder stocks. The recent rains in January have greatly improved the late-sown Rabi crops which fortunately this year are reported to have been more extensive than usual.

GOVT. MEASURES.

As a result of the reports and information received, Government have ordered certain steps to be taken to alleviate distress in the affected area which, in addition to bringing relief for the time-being, will prove of more lasting benefit in the way of bringing both work and money in the area and in improving the general economic condition of the tract.

ALLOTMENTS.

The Government have provided for employment and works in the following ways:—

(a) An allotment of Rs. 3.21,000 has been made for the P. W. D. Scarcity Works. Five of these works in the affected talukas are already in progress and no cultivator or labourer applying for work has been refused employment. Up to the end of February 119,895 units have been relieved in this way. (one unit being equal to a day's wages for one labourer). In addition, the question of the opening of further works is under consideration.

(b) An allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been made for repairs to irrigation tanks.

(c) An allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been made from Local Funds. Both under (b) and (c) several works have already been taken in hand.

(d) An allotment of Rs 50,000 has been made for providing hutting material for people coming from a distance and staying at the P. W. D. camps.

Apart from these works the Government have ordered a specially detailed village to village investigation to be expeditiously carried out in order to see whether it is necessary, in addition to start gratuitous relief as well.

FULL SUSPENSION

In regard to the payment of land revenue, in 509 out of 785 villages of the five affected talukas in the Raichur District, full suspension of the Khariff kist has been granted.

This is in addition to the remission of two annas or 12 1/2 per cent. of the Khariff and the Abi kists granted sometime back both in Raichur and through the Dominions. In the five affected talukas of the Raichur District the suspensions and remissions thus granted amount to Rs. 3.18 lakhs.

TACCAVI GRANT.

By way of taccavi, a special grant of Rs. 1,66,000 has been placed at the disposal of the First Talukdar and more than half of this amount has already been advanced. The balance, with further amounts, if any, that may subsequently be required, will be allotted by the Talukdar principally in order to provide kadba for plough-bullocks.

Fortunately the failure of the monsoon this year was only over a restricted area comprising about one-half of the Raichur District, and normal rainfall and a good Khariff crop has been reaped elsewhere. Kadba can therefore be purchased for the present from the surplus stocks available on the border of the affected talukas. Government hope that local charity will be organised to supplement the deficient supply of fodder for the benefit of old animals and milchcows.

In addition to the provision of employment and work and as further permanent and protective measures for improving the economic conditions of the tract, Government have during the last seven years, at a cost of Rs. 19.5 lakhs, sunk, converted and improved over 1,070 wells in the Raichur District, where nature makes the water supply not only precarious but often bad. They have also expended Rs. 14.9 lakhs on the improvement of communications during the same period. All this expenditure has been met from the Famine Reserve Fund and is in addition to the ordinary expenditure of the P. W. D. in the district.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

His Exalted Highness' Government are confident that the situation is well under control through having received prompt and early attention. While developments are being carefully observed and such other relief measures as may be necessary will be taken in hand, Government are confident that the utmost liberality permissible out of the public funds has hitherto been shown to the people of the affected parts. Similar steps to those sanctioned by the Government have been ordered by Nawab Salar Jung in the Ropbal jagir.—A.P.

HYDERABAD URBAN CO-OP. CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 18.

The first Conference of Urban Co-operative Societies Hyderabad, was held this morning in the Town Hall under the Presidentship of Syed Mohamed Azam. A large number of delegates attended.

His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President of the Executive Council, inaugurating Conference wished it success.

Mr. Govindrao Nanal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates laid stress on organising Co-operative Unions and Central Banks and surveyed briefly the history of the co-operative movement in India and Hyderabad.

The second day's session commenced at 10 a.m. and concluded at 1 p.m.

Of the two resolutions discussed in the open session one was lost. By a resolution the conference has been made a permanent feature.

Mr. Azam in his concluding address, observed that it was no use delivering lengthy speeches without action and hoped that the resolutions passed in the conference would be acted upon.

Mr N M Joshi, M L A arrived here yesterday morning and is staying at the guest house.

LIQUOR AUCTION DEADLOCK ENDS

Government Abandon Dual System And Licencees Bid At Auction

The deadlock created by the non-co-operation of the liquor shop licencees in regard to the auction of the licences came to an end on Tuesday and all the shops were practically disposed of by the Collector of Bombay by open "bids."

It will be recalled that on the 1st of February last the Association of the Liquor shops Licensees in the city made a representation to the Government of Bombay asking them to do away with the dual system of disposing of the licenses by public auction as well as by tenders. By this dual system whichever method was advantageous to the Government was accepted.

The licencees refused to participate in the auction until the Government replied to their representation.

The deadlock continued for over six weeks during which time the Collector disposed of a few licenses by private treaties.

On Tuesday, the Collector of Bombay disposed of in all 214 licenses by poblic auction and dispensed with the dual system of tenders.

He gave the bidders to understand however that as far as the licences which were already disposed off were concerned they could not be re-disposed of. Only those undisposed of would be sold by public auction. As a result of this arrangement, the Collector succeeded in disposing of 214 licences out of 217.

The licences have been taken up by the old licencees in the majority of cases. It is understood that owing to this deadlock, the revenue of the Government will be less by Rs. 1,50,000 in 1935-36 than they got last year.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Budget For 1935-36 Prepared

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, March 19.

At a meeting of the Council of Indian Institute of Science held yesterday, it was decided to appoint Mr. Kenneth Aston, now a Lecturer of Electrical Engineers, Cardiff, as professor of Electrical Engineering. Mr. Aston was the Designing Engineer at Metropolitan Vickers, and for the last five years he has been teaching Electrical Engineering at Cardiff.

The Budget estimates of the Institute for 1935-36 will result in a deficit of nearly one lakh. The total receipts are estimated at 5.46 lakhs, and expenditure for 6.40 lakhs has been provided.

Though several retrenchments have been effected by Sir Raman, it has not been found possible to balance the Budget. Several improvements have lately been effected, chief among them being the erection of the Central Workshop and the creation of the Physics Department. Provision has been made in the Budget for an honorarium to two distinguished scientists, Professor Hevessey and Professor Maxbourne who have been appointed Readers for six months.

The Council have sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the Indian Academy of Sciences towards the cost of its publications.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT KARACHI

KARACHI, March 18.

A motor bus packed up with 20 passengers and carrying about 60 maunds of milk jolted and turned turtle near the Hubb river enroute to the city. 9 passengers sustained severe injuries and were brought to the Civil Hospital. Two of them are lying in a precarious condition.—United Press.

NEW FINANCE MEMBER OF MADRAS

MADRAS, March 19.

Mr. G. T. H. Bracken who returned from leave took charge of his new appointment as Finance Member and took his seat in the Council, consequent on the retirement of Sir Hopetoun Stokes.

Sir K. V. Reddi is now the first Member of the Executive Council and becomes Leader of the House.—A.P.

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Karachi In State Of Subdued Excitement

Mayor's Appeal For Relief Of Sufferers

47 Rounds Fired: Official Estimate Of 27 Killed And 97 Injured

KARACHI, March 19.

Though calm has been restored, the city is in a state of subdued excitement. Group of persons are discussing how prompt action on the part of the authorities prevented the situation from getting worse.

It transpires that the police force at the graveyard was insufficient to prevent the crowd from taking the body into the city in procession, and the authorities did not stop the progress of the procession until a suitable spot was reached from where the crowd could be held in check. Meanwhile apprehending grave danger to peace the District Magistrate, Mr. Taylor, requisitioned military help.

It is officially stated that the casualties are 27 killed including a boy, aged eleven and 97 injured.

47 ROUNDS FIRED

Poignant scenes were witnessed at the civil hospital where relatives poured in, in the course of the day to claim the bodies. A woman fainted on seeing the corpses of her husband and grown-up son.

It is stated that in all 47 rounds were fired.

Three honorary magistrates received slight injuries from stones thrown by the crowd.

MAYOR'S APPEAL FOR HELP

(LATER).

Leading citizens of Karachi representing various communities headed by Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal, the Mayor, and the President of the Sind Hindu Association, have issued an appeal to the public in the name of humanity urging them to come forward and render all possible help for the relief of sufferers from the firing, irrespective of any consideration of caste, creed or community.

"HORRIFIED AT BLOODSHED"

NEW DELHI, March 20.

In connection with the Muslim-Police clash in Karachi following the execution of Abdul Quayum resulting in many deaths besides injuries to about one hundred persons, Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon, M.L.A., has sent the following telegram to a number of Muslim leaders in Karachi for controlling the situation:—

"Horrified at the unnecessary bloodshed in Karachi. We are trying that those responsible for this must be brought to book. Try to pacify the Muslims and control the excitement. Raise funds for the families of the injured and dead. My donation is Rs. 1,000."—United Press.

NOT FOR SHARES BUT FOR JOBS

Gate-Crashers At Reserve Bank Premises

CALCUTTA, March 19.

There was a significant reminder of the acuteness of the unemployment problem in Calcutta, when there were 10,000 applicants for about 80 advertised vacancies in connection with the Reserve Bank.

The police experienced considerable difficulty in dispersing thousands of applicants who presented themselves personally, literally besieging the office of the Bank at Hare Street.

From early morning, the office was under siege and the crowd overflowed into the road inconveniencing traffic, and at last one of the officials of the office sought police help.—United Press.

RAJKOT HONOURS PT. OMKARNATH

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, March 18.

Under the auspices of the Saurashtra Sangit Sansad, a public meeting of citizens of both the city proper and civil station was held in the Caunnaught Hall on Sunday last to present an address in a silver casket, to the well-known musician Pandit Omkarnath, Sheth Karsandas V. Khimji presiding.

The Panditji in the course of his speech remarked that the honour done to him was virtually the honour to the old Indian Rishis who were the originators of this science.

He further stressed the necessity of music training in the primary school courses and exhorted the audience to emulate Broach Municipality.

GREAT LOSS TO BIHAR

Sudden Death Of Sri Krishna Prasad

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, March 20.

Bihar sustained great loss in the sudden death of Srikrishna Prasad M.L.C., which sad event took place at Monghyr yesterday. He was a leading lawyer at Monghyr and one of the ablest and one of the most independent Members of the Bihar Council

He was among the founders of the Bihar Students' Conference and life long friend of Babu Rajendra Prasad, and was connected with various public activities. His death has caused a gloom in Patna. His eldest son, Gopalkrishna Prasad, is a sub-editor of "Searchlight".

AIRMAIL LEAVES CROYDON

KARACHI, March 20.

The Air Mail for Croydon left at 9-33 this morning with eight passengers.—A.P.

A cart driver is reported to have succumbed to grievous injuries sustained as the result of his cart colliding with a motor lorry on the Jullundur-Nakodar Road.

MADRAS POLICE AND ALLEGED CORRUPTION

Home Member Assures Council, It Will Be Ruthlessly Put Down

MADRAS, March 20.

In contrast to the severe criticisms of recent years, a number of speeches complimenting the police administration of the province were made to-day, when the demand under Police Reserved for Rs. 15,415,200 came up before the Legislative Council, but references to alleged corruption prevailing in the department were made by the member from South Kanara.

The Home Member replying said that every endeavour would be made to put down corruption ruthlessly and that the Inspector General was very alert in the matter.

As regards police expenditure, he said that it was 25 lakhs less than five years ago, and added that provision had been made in the current budget for the creation of a separate Intelligence Department in each of the thirteen districts, which would be conducive to detection and prevention of crime.

The full demand was voted.—A.P.

GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR AMALNER

(From A Correspondent)
AMALNER, March 18.

Mr. L. T. Gholap, Collector, E. Khandesh, accompanied by Mrs. Manikbai Gholap performed two important functions at Amalner on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Manekbai Gholap laid the foundation-stone of the Girls' school. Mr. Gholap made a short speech thanking the donor Mr. Jethmalshet and expressing a hope that other monied persons will follow his worthy example.

They then went to the Peace Memorial Hall where they were received by Mr. J. B. Tamboli, the President of the Town Hall Committee. The Secretary, Mr. Bhide, Pleader, read the report of the Peace Memorial Committee formed in 1919 by the citizens of Amalner with a view to commemorate the Peace after the great war by erecting a Town Hall. The Collector in his presidential address eulogised the philanthropic tendencies of the citizens of Amalner.

Acting Judge Of Calcutta High Court

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Mr. Nural Azeem Khundkar, Deputy Legal Remembrancer of Bengal to act as Judge of Calcutta High Court vice Mr Justice J R E Cunliffe granted leave from March 28 or subsequent date, on which he may avail himself till August 29, 1935.—United Press.

EX-HEALTH OFFICER SUED

Jubbulpore Municipality Claims Recovery Of Provident Fund

JUBBULPORE, March 19.

A civil suit, to recover a sum of Rs. 1,654 with costs and interest has been filed by the local Municipal Committee against Dr. M. R. Goverdhan, the ex-Health Officer of Jubbulpore Municipality.

The Committee in the course of its complaint which has been submitted in the court of the Sub-Judge, Jubbulpore, has alleged that in March 1930, the defendant while in the service of the Committee applied for a similar post in Bangalore, where he was appointed on six months' probation, having in the meantime availed himself of six months' leave without pay. On confirmation at Bangalore the defendant resigned his post, and on his request he was paid Rs. 1,478 as provident fund for the period April 1, 1925 to February 28, 1930, under the mistaken belief that he was entitled to it. The Government auditor pointed out the erroneous payment and remarked that the Committee was not justified in making the payment to the defendant, and ordered that it be recovered from Dr. Goverdhan.

Notices were served on the defendant, but he refused to refund the amount. It is to be seen in this case, whether a payment which was made in 1930 can be recovered in 1935 after a period of five years.—United Press.

NO TRUTH IN STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made the following statement to the Associated Press:

My attention has been drawn to a statement in the press that the London correspondent of the "Hindu" has cabled, that I have advised Mr. George Lansbury that we would now prefer provincial autonomy. There is not an atom of truth in the statement. I have never, during the last two years since my return from England, corresponded with Mr. Lansbury and have not given him or anybody else, directly or indirectly, any such advice and indeed I am as strongly opposed to-day to provincial autonomy by itself and independently of change at the centre as I ever was.—A.P.

Nearly a dozen of the well-known Hockey teams from all parts of India have arrived at Bhopal to participate in the all-India Obeidullah Khan Hockey Tournament, the final match of which will be played on March 25.

Mr. Khwaja Akram, the Inspector General of the Bhopal State police, will retire shortly.

"Common Insult Flung On India"

VICEROY, INDIA'S SUPER HITLER

Demand For Jawaharlal's Release

London Meeting Of Indians And Englishmen Condemns India Bill

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 12.
(By Air Mail.)

A crowded meeting of Indians and Englishmen was held in the Essex Hall, last night under the auspices of the India Freedom Committee to hear Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Ben Bradley, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatvala. It was the first meeting of its kind in London, since the publication of the India Bill, to protest against the Bill from different points of view. The chair was taken by Mr. Ronald Kidd of the Council for Civil Liberties and the audience was mainly composed of Indian and English students.

Mr. Kidd condemned the Bill as it did not afford any citizen rights to the people of India. Mr. J. R. Campbell, Mr. Ben Bradley and Mr. Saklatvala attacked the Bill from the Communist point of view. Mr. Campbell declared that India could not be independent so long as she did not enjoy the right to fix her currency policy, frame her budget and decide her tariffs. "So long as there is no indication of this, it means that there is no step forward towards self-government in India in spite of Baldwinite camouflage of giving puppet parliaments to the people of India."

Mr. Campbell also felt that Indian politics would never be clean until special police—the C.I.D.—were dispensed with. Referring to the debates in the House of Commons, the Communist leader declared that the supporters of the Government and of the India Bill were making a show as if India was being treated as a younger son. India was told that she should listen to the advice of England as a son would listen to the advice of his father. "But," added Mr. Campbell, "there is no such relation between India and Britain."

A COMMON INSULT.

Mr. Brockway pledged the whole-hearted support of the I.L.P. to any united action that the people of India might take to wreck the Bill. The very fact that the Government had not released all the political prisoners in India showed that it was not sincere in its declaration that it wanted to start a new chapter in India and to arrive at an amicable settlement with the people of India. "Of all the prisoners there is at least one man," continued Mr. Brockway, "who has a right to express his opinion on the Bill, who represents the opinion of the working class, who represents all that is best in the younger generation of India and who has contributed to the freedom of India as none else has done. That man is Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Yet the Government has not liberated him. We must, therefore, demand that not only Jawaharlal but all the political prisoners, including the leaders and rank and file of the working class, who have struggled for freedom, should be liberated at once. Until such liberation we cannot believe the Government and cannot take its word that it wants to open a new and happy chapter in the history of India."

Mr. Brockway felt that though the Government may succeed in its immediate task in passing the Bill into an Act of Parliament, the people of India who are opposed to it and those who support them in England, should see that this governmental success is merely a temporary success. This success should be made a stimulant for a growing mass movement in India for the total rejection of the Bill. Mr. Brockway concluded that the Bill was a common insult flung on the Indian people and it was an outrage to impose such a constitution on the unwilling people because the nature of the Bill itself was a sheer camouflage of self-government. "My hope is instead of the Government revising the new constitution in ten years time, the people of India would revise it thoroughly long before that period."

SUPER HITLER.

A young Muslim student described the powers given to the Viceroy under the proposed constitution as those of a super Hitler. He severely criticised His Highness the Aga Khan for claiming himself to be the leader of the Indian people and he felt that Sir Mahomad Iqbal was a super-communalist.

Mr. Bradley felt it was a very good step that the people of Bombay took recently in organising a mass protest against the Bill by meeting on the Chowpatty Sands, under the auspices of different political and trade union organisations, irrespective of their differences as regards the ultimate goal of India. He asked Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to carry a message from the people of England—he meant from the anti-imperialists and working class masses—for the need of unity in India against the Government's Bill and for a vigorous campaign for its withdrawal.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta received a rousing reception as he reminded the audience of what he was told several years ago in Murshidabad. He was told that London was a hut compared to Murshidabad and Mr. Jamnadas thought if some one from the audience went to Murshidabad he would know the truth of the contrast, more particularly what India was before her conquest by England. He declared that the combination of forces that had joined together in India against the Bill was due to universal, growing, grinding poverty of the Indian people during the last 180 years.

INDIA'S LIBERTY SIGNED AWAY

In his opinion the cargoes of human beings, the cargoes of Rajahs, zamindars and landlords who were brought to London for the Round Table 'tamashas' were brought to sign away the liberty of the people of India. The Bill was meant to tie the people of India to the yoke of British imperialism for ever. There was not one single concession in the whole Bill.

It was sized without substance. It appeared to be fully bulky but it contained nothing to advance the political and financial power of the people of India. "I found everywhere in the Bill," declared Mr. Mehta, "what we are not to get and not what we shall get. Nowhere I find anything that even a small thing we shall get for ever."

CREDITS AND SPIRITS.

"The whole fun of the proposed Bill is that under phrase of special responsibility everything is taken away from the Indian people. What is not openly devised is preserved. By floating loans in England without the sanction of the Indian people, the Government of India certainly gets credit. Thus we find that our credits are higher in England but our spirits are lower in our own country. Sir Samuel Hoare and the Government of India are fully conscious of this and this has made them withhold power from the people of India. The geographical knowledge of the Governor-General of India is that of the knowledge of the Bri-

(Continued on page 4).

KARACHI FOR CEYLON'S RESCUE

Amrit Kaur Gives Stimulus For Malaria Relief Work

KARACHI, March 19.

To meet Shrimati Amrit Kaur of Bombay and to organise a strong committee for Ceylon malarial relief Dr. Shroff, the Chief Officer of the Karachi Corporation invited a large number of social workers and prominent citizens at the Corporation Hall last evening.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee welcomed Shrimati Amrit Kaur to Karachi whom he described as a brave lady who suffered for the noble cause and stressed the necessity of organising immediate relief.

Committee with Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Ex-Mayor of Karachi as President and Dr. Choitram Gidwani as Vice-President was formed and telegrams to Mahabodhi Society and Social Service League, Colombo were sent for intimating their immediate requirements. Karachi hopes to send a good amount to Ceylon.—United Press.

INDIAN SITUATION IN ZANZIBAR

Further Representations To Be Made To Colonial Office

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

The standing Emigration Committee in the Central Legislature has discussed the documents recently published regarding the Indian situation in Zanzibar together with the reply of the Colonial Office on the Menon Report.

There was a full attendance of members, and it is understood that after a full and frank discussion, the meeting unanimously recommended the Government of India to make further representations to the Colonial Office in order to protect Indian interests in the clove trade and to prevent it from being monopolised by the recently started Clove Growers Association, which Mr. Mennon had already criticised.

On this legislation as well as the other decrees, the Resident in Zanzibar appears to have expressed his opinion, and it is learnt that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is inclined to agree with the Resident. The meeting of the Emigration Committee therefore recommended that the Government of India should without delay make further representations.

The details of the proceedings are said to be confidential and in view of the unanimous decision that further representations should be made to the Colonial Office certain papers submitted to the members were taken back from them.—A.P.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia (centre) presided at the prize distribution gathering of the Parel Industrial School for women on Saturday.

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